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### Do You Get Your Share?

WE ask advertisers to glance at the figures for this year's trade epitomised on pp. 48-49. Altogether 5½ million pounds more of export business has been done. In the chemical group alone the value of the trade for the six months has been

**£8,698,427.**

Do you get your share of this? THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST can help you to get it at very little expense, and no trouble. Our readers abroad are excellent buyers; they buy from the advertisements in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and in very many cases these advertisements are the only means they have for buying goods offered. Largely through THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST's influence as a business-bringer the British export trade in medicines has increased by 50 per cent. during the past ten years, and such goods are now valued f.o.b. at over a million and a half pounds sterling per annum. There is scarcely another line of druggists' goods which does not show improvement. Our Summer Issue of July 28 will be an excellent one for all who advertise to advertise better, and for those who have not advertised to begin. For full particulars write now to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

### Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

FOR more about Byron Silver Gloss see p. 60.

THE SANTAL PERLES CASE has been settled without any order as to costs (p. 52).

MR. C. E. SAGE has purchased the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy from Mrs. Watson-Will (p. 46).

MR. R. A. RICHARDSON, who represented Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., in South Africa, is dead (p. 45).

THE CITY CORONER has highly commended the manner in which a firm of retail chemists labelled oxalic acid (p. 36).

AN IRISH DRUGGIST has been fined for compounding a medical prescription and keeping open shop for that purpose (p. 52).

THE P.A.T.A. and C.D.A. have had a very good year. Their reports, to be presented at next week's meetings, are epitomised on p. 50.

THE BRITISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION is taking action in Dublin against three Englishmen concerned in the formation of a dental company (p. 52).

THE action against Messrs. G. Bridge & Co., chemists, Bournemouth, to recover damages for alleged injury by x-rays has failed after a second trial (p. 53).

THE LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION has made little progress about tabloid prices, and practically apologises to Mr. Wellcome for a resolution passed in January (p. 39).

WE reply to a large number of queries on legal and pharmaceutical subjects, and the observations will be found interesting and useful to most of our readers (p. 70).

THE EXPORT AND IMPORT business of the United Kingdom this year has been phenomenally large. We show in an article on p. 48 that it amounts to 25½ per capita per annum.

THE CAPE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY has had rather an important meeting, at which the alcohol question and the employment of unqualified assistants were discussed (p. 40).

THE RESULTS of the July pharmaceutical examinations in Edinburgh are given in our Coloured Supplement. The London examinations finished on Thursday too late for the Secretary to send us the results.

THE GOVERNMENT POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL is not to be proceeded with further until the autumn session, it not being anticipated that an opportunity of getting it read a second time will occur before then (p. 44).

THE COUNCIL of the PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY of IRELAND has decided that druggists' apprentices proceeding to the Licence examination will not be required to pass the Preliminary until just before the two years' service with a Ph.C. (p. 39).

THE REVENUE BILL is not at all likely to make further progress before Parliament adjourns in the first week in August. Mr. Asquith has made an interesting statement in regard to the relative prices of methylated spirit in this country and in Germany (p. 44).

THIS year is the semi-jubilee of the Society of Chemical Industry (p. 49), and the annual meeting has been held this week in Manchester, under the presidency of Dr. Edward Divers, F.R.S. It is fully reported by a member of our staff who was present (p. 55).

"XRAYSER'S" subjects this week are the home study suggestions by Mr. David J. Williams, the Fairchild scholarship, the invention of the laryngoscope, penny postage between this country and the United States, and Sir Aston Webb's observations on the unmitigated shop front (p. 47).

IN view of the approaching meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Birmingham we give some particulars about Birmingham. The article begins on p. 65. Some more papers have been promised for the meeting (p. 51). At a meeting of the Executive Committee in London this week 150 new members were elected (p. 68).

THE advance in Japanese peppermint oil is the main interest in this week's drug market. Menthol, oil of lemon, and gum tragacanth are firmer. Camphor, buchu leaves, Jamaica ginger, ipecacuanha, soy, scammony root, and quassia are all higher in value. The prospects for the herb crops are more or less encouraging (p. 61).

### Formulas

of "known, admitted, and approved" remedies may be communicated to the Editor at any time for publication in the next editions of "Pharmaceutical Formulas" and the C. & D. Diary.



## Corner for Students.

Note.—The analytical exercises conducted by Dr. Leonard Dobbin will be resumed towards the end of September.

### A SCHEME OF HOME STUDY.

By DAVID J. WILLIAMS, F.C.S., Pharmaceutical Chemist.

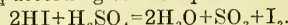
#### Inorganic Chemistry.

IN reading a subject of this kind it is essential that the student should have a text-book which appeals to his methods of thinking. Among the most popular and most suitable manuals may be mentioned Jago's "Elementary" (followed by Newth's), Roscoe and Lunt's, and Attfield. Before setting out on his course of serious study it is advisable for a beginner to read through his manual without attempting to commit anything to memory or formulating any very definite ideas on any part of the subject. He thus gets a general impression of its objects, and very often interest is aroused in this way, which is frequently missing when the subject is worked through without a "preliminary canter." This statement applies to all reading and to most students. After a first perusal the student may start in earnest and work his text-book through step by step, noting every detail and its effect on the whole.

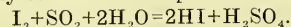
In the study of chemistry special attention should be paid to the laws and hypotheses. Many a reaction placed on paper as apparently an isolated fact will become a natural conclusion if one or other of the laws or hypotheses is applied. For instance, it may be stated under "Magnesium" that its oxide is prepared by heating its carbonate. If the general rule were known that oxides are obtained most frequently by heating carbonates or hydrates one would naturally answer a question in this department by an appeal to the general principle. Again, when it is known that nitrates are soluble in water, no such method as precipitation would be prescribed for their preparation. Therefore it should be the object of the student wherever he can to reduce any facts he may be reading to generalities. Again, the student in his reading learns that sodium appears at the negative pole in an electrolysis of fused NaOH, and he might then revise the laws mentally something like this:

Like electricities repel, unlike attract. Metals are electro-positive, therefore they must travel, when unlinked from their combinations, to the electro-negative pole.

Further, on turning to iodine the student will probably learn that this is an oxidising-agent, and that it is capable of converting  $\text{SO}_2$  into  $\text{SO}_3$  in the presence of water, while it is itself converted into HI. Here a generality is obtained—viz., that where an oxidising reaction proceeds there is also a corresponding reduction. On carrying the subject further the student will find under the head of the halogens that he cannot obtain HI by the action of sulphuric acid on sodium iodide, which would be the corresponding reaction to that of the preparation of HCl. The reason given is that HI reduces  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  according to the equation



This apparently contradicts the previous instance, in which



The law that the direction of a chemical reaction is decided by the masses of the interacting substances will explain this to the student. To further exemplify this important point, we take two apparently contrary reactions, as exhibited, first, in the preparation of hydrogen by passing steam over heated iron, when iron oxide is formed and hydrogen is evolved and escapes at the end of the tube; secondly, as exhibited in the preparation of reduced iron by passing hydrogen over heated iron oxide, when steam is produced and metallic iron left in the tube. The explanation of this lies in the law already stated. In the study of chemical reactions attempts should always be made to see the various aspects of the case presented. For instance, the action of Zn on NaOH solution to produce hydrogen suggests the following:

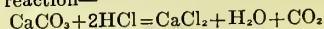
Hydrogen exists in water in two replaceable aliquot portions, since sodium replaces the first and forms NaOH, and then zinc acts on the NaOH with the formation of

$(\text{NaO})_2\text{Zn}$ . The reaction is a method for the preparation of hydrogen.

Further, it is a good method for producing nascent hydrogen and thus providing a reducing action in alkaline solutions.

Another example of the direction the mind should take when reading is this:

Write the reaction—



How many points may be revised here?

1. All carbonates are insoluble except those of the alkalis.
2. They are dissolved by hydrochloric acid.
3. This is a useful method for the preparation of  $\text{CO}_2$ .
4. The neutralising power of alkali and acid on one another is shown.
5.  $\text{CaCl}_2$  may be prepared in this way and similarly all chlorides.

Many other thoughts might be suggested, but it will be seen that the object of the reader of chemistry should be to gather round each fact, as he reads it, all previous points that may be connected with it. This method of study will be found to have a wonderful effect in increasing the elasticity of the mind and enabling it to grasp many facts at once. Progress in a subject will be perhaps somewhat slow, especially at the beginning, but the necessity for reading a book seven or eight times in as many months will be replaced by one clear idea of what the author intends. Muddled ideas are thus prevented.

Equation-writing is another important feature in the study of chemistry. Never allow a reaction to pass without attempting to write some form of equation for it; and it is as well to tabulate all these in a small note-book, so that they may be learnt and all points connected with them may be run over frequently. As to this more will be said in the next article.

## New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Bennett, R. R. *Medical and Pharmaceutical Latin for Students of Pharmacy and Medicine*. With an introduction by Henry G. Greenish.  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 454. 6s. net. (Churchill.) [From the author's preface we gather that this book is the successor of Pereira's "Selecta e Præscriptis," to which it has no resemblance in size. It is devoted to (1) elementary exercises in Latin grammar, (2) the reading and writing of prescriptions, and (3) vocabularies.]

Brunner, R. *Manufacture of Lubricants, Shoe-polishes, and Leather-dressings*.  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 184. 7s. 6d. net. (Scott & G.)

Cross, C. F., and Bevan, E. J. *Researches on Cellulose—II., 1900-1905*. Cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d. net. (Longmans.)

Elder, A. V. *Ship-Surgeon's Handbook*.  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 176. 5s. net. (Baillière.)

Hoar, E. W. *A Manual of Veterinary Therapeutics and Pharmacology*.  $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 780. 2nd edit. 15s. net. [Deals with diagnosis and general symptoms of disease, the actions and uses of drugs, materia medica, and special therapeutics, with many formulæ, one chapter in the appendix containing over 200 recipes. It is stated in the preface regarding the preparation of the various drugs that "there is a general consensus of opinion that this subject is of minor importance to the student of the present day," so that chemists should in the future be more in request for veterinary dispensing.]

Leach, H., and Spooner, W. *The Ship-captain's Medical Guide*.  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 192. 14th edition. 2s. (Simpkin, Marshall.) [This is a medical guide for ship-captains' use sanctioned by the Board of Trade under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. It is four or five years since the last edition was brought out, and in the interval there has been no alteration in scale of medicines, so that the changes in the present edition are few in number. The medical information is conveyed in simple language, and only the drugs contained in a ship's medicine-chest are ordered in the directions for treatment.]

Yellon, Evan. *Surdus in Search of his Hearing: An Exposure of Aural Quacks and Guide to Genuine Treatments, etc.* Illustrated by F. M. Cooper.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 132. 2s. 6d.; swd. 1s. (Celtic P.)



## English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

It is proposed to establish a school of dentistry in connection with the Leeds University.

It is stated that Boots, Ltd., have on the stocks twenty new branch drug-stores throughout England.

The Wigan Town Council have refused an offer of 25*l.* a year from "a medicine-man" for the right to sell goods in the market one day a week.

Messrs. Hicks, Ltd., chemists, Duke Street, Cardiff, have lodged a claim with the City Council for 6*l.* in respect of damage done to their shop by the new motor fire-engine.

At the Middlesex Sessions on July 9, Horace Guildford was acquitted of an indictment for stealing a cashbox and money, the property of Mr. Stephen Hartley, chemist and druggist, High Street, Harrow.

Mr. John Sinclair, Secretary for Scotland, will preside at a dinner which is to be given to Dr. Farquharson by the Scottish Liberal members on Monday, in celebration of his receiving the rank of Privy Councillor.

At Carlisle Quarter Sessions on July 4, John Henry Rudden was sentenced to three months' hard labour for stealing goods to the value of 3*l.* 9*s.*, belonging to Mr. T. Ridley, chemist and druggist, by whom he had been employed.

At Cardiff on July 9, in the course of the hearing of a disorderly house case which failed for want of evidence, Superintendent Hayward, in reply to a magistrate (Mr. David Duncan), stated that Mr. Hagon, chemist, was the owner of the property.

William John Frost (34), packer, and John Moore (51), labourer, were each sentenced to six months' hard labour, at Westminster Police Court on July 5, for stealing and receiving 5 cwt. of soap, value 25*l.*, the property of Messrs. J. C. & J. Field, Ltd., soap-manufacturers, Lambeth.

The adjourned inquest on the body of the woman Powell, whose death was suspected to be due to arsenical poisoning, was held at Cardiff on July 5, when the report of Sir Thomas Stevenson was submitted (see *C. & D.*, July 7, p. 3). After hearing further evidence, the jury returned a verdict that death was due to peripheral neuritis, induced by indulgence in alcohol.

At an inquest held at the City Coroner's Court on July 6, with reference to Frederick Robert Grey (43), who died suddenly in the warehouse of Messrs. Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., Jewry Street, London, E.C., the medical evidence showed that death was due to hæmorrhage caused by the bursting of a blood-vessel in the lungs, and a verdict was returned accordingly.

Charles Hunt, railway porter, Nottingham, was remanded, at Nottingham Guildhall on July 4, on a charge of causing the death of Leslie Whitby (3), who died (see *C. & D.*, June 30, p. 991) as the result of taking pills known as "Pharaoh's Serpents' Eggs" bought from the defendant. Since then the charge has been abandoned, the Magistrate being of opinion that defendant was not guilty of manslaughter.

The inquest on the body of Edward Montague Williams (formerly a traveller in the employ of Idris & Co., Ltd., aerated-water manufacturers, Camden Town), his wife, and two children was opened at Uxbridge on July 6. The husband died from gas-poisoning and the others are said to have been chloroformed. A remarkable letter was read which had been written by Williams to his mother, and Mr. E. K. Bishop, one of the directors of the company, deposed to receiving a letter from Williams tendering his resignation, and adding that his wife and children were lying dead as he wrote from morphine sulphate hypodermically injected. The inquest was adjourned.

### British Homœopathic Congress.

The Annual meeting was held at the Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street, London, last week, and the members dined at the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday

evening. Dr. Edwin Neatby, the President, was in the chair.

### Decimal Weights Postage.

Dr. Edward Divers, President of the Society of Chemical Industry, calls attention in the "Times" to the shadowy and unsatisfactory character of the Postmaster-General's concession as to the franking for abroad, and sends the following letter which he has received:

General Post Office, London, July 4, 1906.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 30th of last month, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that the statutory rate of postage to be prepaid on letters, posted in the United Kingdom for transmission to foreign countries generally is 2½*d.* per half-ounce avoirdupois; and letters handed in over the counter of a post-office can only be accepted if prepaid at that rate.

It is, however, the practice to allow letters found in the post weighing more than half an ounce but not exceeding 15 grammes in weight to pass as fully paid, provided that they bear postage stamps of the value of 2½*d.*; but it should be clearly understood that the arrangement is one which exists on sufferance only. The public has no claim to the concession, and any foreign post-office would be within its strict rights if it chose to tax British letters not fully paid, at the half-ounce rate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

PERCY Z. ROUND, for the Secretary.

E. Divers, Esq.

### Contracts.

Public contracts have been ratified as follows:

Blean (Kent) Rural District Council.—Sanitas Co., for disinfectants.

Rotherham Workhouse.—Mr. Humphry Davy, 36 High Street, Rotherham, for drugs.

Rotherham Isolation Hospital.—Mr. F. Bingham, chemist and druggist, Masborough, for drugs.

Salford Corporation.—United Alkali Co., Ltd., Liverpool, for chloride of lime at 3*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

Whitefield Urban Council.—Sanitary Dry Lime Co., for carboic acid; Newton, Chambers & Co., for Izal.

Canterbury Town Council.—Mr. R. Crofts, of the Parade, Canterbury, to be Corporation chemist for the ensuing half-year.

Bradford Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Stephenson Bros., Bradford, for the supply of drysaltery (except soft soap) for the next six months.

Cardiff Corporation.—Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Coleman Street, London, for the supply of drugs to the sanatorium, at 37*l.* 9*s.*

North Brierley (Yorks) Board of Guardians.—Killgerm, Ltd., for fluid disinfectants; Messrs. A. H. Clapham & Son, Wilsden, for disinfectant soap; and Messrs. R. Morrell & Co., Bradford, for drysaltery.

The Tetbury Guardians have decided to supply the medical officer with expensive medicines, but not with ordinary medicines and medical and surgical appliances.

A long discussion took place at a meeting of the Abercarn Lighting and Sanitary Committee on July 6 regarding the cost of the fluid disinfectant used and distributed by the Council. The price paid by the Council to the contractor was 3*s.* 6*d.* per gal., and the Chairman said he had been informed that the same fluid could be obtained at 1*s.* per gal. It was ultimately decided to refer the matter to the Chairman and the surveyor for report at the next meeting.

### Nitro-benzol for Dr. Perkins.

Dr. W. Fleming, Suffolk House, Pirbright, writing to the "Daily Mail" of July 9 says:

One of my patients, an old man in his seventy-seventh year, now residing in a small village near Guildford, claims to have made the first nitro-benzol for Dr. Perkins, under Mr. E. C. Nicholson, of Locksfields, in the year 1856. At that time he was making it in glass flasks called "bolt-heads," but it was afterwards made, at his suggestion, in iron stills. On the removal of the plant to another factory he again suggested larger stills, whose capacity was 160 gallons, thus raising the total daily output to over 500 gallons.

### Drugs in Lewisham.

According to the annual report of the public analyst for Lewisham, the samples taken during the year included quinine-wine (1), cream of tartar (2), tincture of iodine (2), tincture of bark (2), tincture of valerian, camphorated oil, citrate of magnesia (1 each), and lime-water (8). The only samples adulterated were one lime-



water, which was deficient in lime to the extent of 50 per cent., and one tincture of bark, which was 8 per cent. deficient in alkaloids. No proceedings were taken with regard to the tincture, but the vendor of the lime-water was summoned and was fined 2*l.* 2*s.*, and 12*s.* 6*d.* costs.

#### East Anglian Notes.

Chemists in Norwich are being requested to close at one o'clock on Thursdays, instead of two o'clock.

At the last Board meeting of the Mitford and Launditch Union a Guardian drew attention to the quarter's liquor-bill being larger, while the chemist's account was much smaller, whereupon another member laid down the axiom that one bottle of stout is equal to three bottles of medicine.

Mr. Wm. R. Girling, Ph.C., Wisbech, is an amateur musician of more than local fame. Recent performances of "The Yeomen of the Guard" have been given under his baton with great success at Wisbech, Cromer, Lynn, and Hunstanton, the latter three under the auspices of the King's Lynn and Hunstanton Operatic Society. A handsome gong, accompanied by a framed and mounted programme, signed by the performers, was presented to Mr. Girling by this Society at a dinner given by the President. Mr. Girling has promised to conduct, towards the end of this month, the orchestra which will play at a performance of "As You Like It," in the grounds of Peterborough Infirmary, the proceeds being in aid of that institution.

#### Not Enough Adulteration?

At a meeting of Norfolk County Council at Norwich on July 7, it was reported that several complaints had been received that the number of food and drug samples fell far below the proportion of 1 per annum for every thousand of the population in 1901. The committee which has been dealing with the question reported that the inspectors had become so well known that only genuine articles were supplied to them. The committee therefore recommended that the inspectors should be allowed a certain sum to be expended in the purchase of samples at their discretion "in ways which have been explained to the committee, but had better not be made public." The committee was of opinion it would then be seen whether a larger percentage of adulteration would be detected, as hitherto it had been found to be extremely small. As in the opinion of the Local Government Board the number of samples taken was not sufficient to secure full protection against adulteration, the County Council ordered 300 samples to be taken per annum, for which the county analyst is to be paid a fee of 15*s.* per sample.

#### Manchester Notes

The land upon which the shops 31 and 33 Market Street stand was sold by public auction and a record price obtained—viz., 166*l.* a yard. Messrs. J. Woolley, Sons & Co.'s establishment is at No. 69.

The Stretford Education Committee report on the subject of defective eyesight of children that efforts have been made to provide a remedy, and the poorer parents are assisted by an arrangement with Mr. H. Kemp in obtaining corrective glasses for the children.

The medical petition in favour of the restriction of the title of "chemist and druggist" to qualified individuals has been signed by upwards of one hundred medical men practising in Manchester. The member for South Manchester (Mr. A. A. Haworth), to whom it was sent, states that he is in hearty sympathy with the spirit of the petition.

#### Commending the Chemist.

At the City Coroner's Court on July 6, Dr. F. J. Waldo held an inquest with reference to the death of George Anthony Buttifant (54), who was found dead in his office with a half-empty bottle of oxalic acid solution by his side. The Coroner said the bottle was labelled: "Davis & Sons, chemists. Oxalic acid, for cleaning metals. Caution. Poison. Antidote—powdered chalk mixed with water. The Old City Pharmacy, 89 Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C." It was a pleasure, said the Coroner, to notice, in view of the number of poisoning-cases that occurred through the loose sale of poisons, that chemists were always very careful in the way they sold poisons. Oxalic acid was in the second part of the schedule which required that all poisons sold should be labelled "Poison." This chemist had done more than the Poisons Act requires. The Act only requires that

the caution of "Poison" shall be put on the label, but this chemist had printed, besides, the antidote for the poison—a highly commendable and useful addition. A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned.

#### Midland Notes.

The local brotherhood will hear with regret that Mr. Joseph Lucas is very ill.

At the Chamberlain celebration on Monday two hundred University students acted as torch-bearers and general body-guard to their Chancellor in his peregrination round the constituencies.

Mr. A. W. Knapp, B.Sc. (Lond. and Birm.), F.I.C., Belfast, has received an appointment in the public analyst's laboratory, Birmingham. Mr. Knapp has been for several years assistant to Professor Barklie, city and county analyst, Belfast.

The booklet issued by the B.P.C. Local Committee contains an excellent and somewhat unique map. Much interest has been locally created by the note on Prince Arthur, the topographer having got some new information in the matter of reigns and dates.

Degree-day was held at the Town Hall on Friday, July 6, before a large and fashionable "congregation," Vice-Chancellor Beale presiding. Mr. Jos. Blackwell's son was awarded the B.Sc. degree (2nd division). Very many ladies were recipients of degrees in arts, science, and medicine.

The athletic season has come, and with it not a few medals and cups have gravitated in the direction of a well-known suburban pharmacist (Mr. Charles Thompson), who is blessed with a quintet of healthy boys. At the grammar-school sports one of these secured five medals and a cup.

In an inspired article on the Birmingham meeting of the B.P.C. in the "Mail" of July 4 it is stated that the Conference came in 1865, and that the only members now living who then attended are Messrs. A. Southall, T. Barclay, Joseph Lucas, and C. J. Arblaster. Mr. Alfred Hill, M.O.H., attended as a visitor.

The bathing season has come, and with it a change in the aspect of the pharmacists' windows. This appears strange for so inland a city as Birmingham, in spite of Saltley Docks and Dudley Port, but the truth is that week-enders have great facilities for travelling to North Wales; and it is considered a poor day if the local chemist does not get large orders on Friday and Saturday for bathing-outfits, sponge-bags, marine soap, and the like, and even medicine for the brief holiday.

#### Coroner on Quackery.

At an inquest held at Wandsworth on June 9, on the body of a man named Buckland, it was stated in evidence that deceased (who suffered from tuberculosis) went in for treatment from the Wiedhaas Hygienic Institute, of Burgess Hill, near Brighton, from which place he received full instructions by correspondence. One thing the patient was asked to do was to read a chapter on "atmospheric sympathy" in the treatment guide sent him. The Coroner (Mr. Troutbeck) read through some of the details of the treatment, which included the following—Wiedhaas star tea, horse-tail sage, juniper-berries, fennel powder, cut oat-straw, hot-water baths, steam foot-baths, body-packing, calf-packing, and calisthenics. The directions issued by the Institute, said the Coroner, did not differ very much from the regular quack advertisements. All kinds of things were suggested with grand-sounding names to impress ignorant persons with the semblance of knowledge. He did not suggest that the man's death was in any way accelerated by such treatment, but it was a course which could do no good. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned. [Mr. Myers, M.P., is putting a question to the Home Secretary about this case and quackery generally.]

#### Sheffield Notes.

At a meeting of the Council of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce held on July 5, Messrs. J. S. Dobb & Son, chemists and druggists, Westbar, were elected members of the Chamber.

Mr. J. G. Jackson, chemist and druggist, has been re-appointed a member of the Council of the Sheffield Photographic Society. The report of the Council shows an increase of 27 in the membership during the year; and although the last annual exhibition resulted in a loss, the



event is to be repeated on February 12 to 16, 1907, in conjunction with the Nottingham and Leicester Photographic Societies.

The Sheffield Board of Guardians at their last meeting approved the recommendations of a sub-committee appointed to consider the question of the apportionment of the cost of drugs between the several departments of the Union and the arrangements for working the dispensaries in view of the separation of the hospital from the workhouse. The sub-committee recommended that the dispenser should be requested to take stock of all drugs and medical and surgical appliances, and from Michaelmas Day to keep such books as may be necessary to show the distribution of the stock to the workhouse, the hospital, and the out-relief department. The sub-committee further recommended that medicines for the workhouse should be supplied from the Beeches branch dispensary, adjoining the workhouse, and in order to provide for cases of emergency arising during the time when the dispensers are not on duty at the Beeches, the workhouse medical officer is to obtain from the hospital dispensary such medicines as may be necessary for urgent cases, the cost of such medicines being charged to the workhouse. The dispensing work of this Board appears to be steadily increasing.

#### The Byron Company in a Hurry.

A correspondent sends us a telegram received from the Byron Manufacturing Co. in response to an inquiry about their goods. It was handed in at Colchester railway, and was as follows:

Mail four pounds secure agency goods going forward Byron Company.

#### Leicester Pharmacy Athletic Club.

On Thursday, June 21, the Cricket Club played the Leicester Co-operative C.C., and beat them by 117 to 40.

The match on Thursday, July 5, was with Leicester High Street Victoria, and was remarkable for low scoring. C. A. Forryan, for the Chemists, made 45, but no one else made more than 4. The Chemists made 66 and the other side made 12. Chawner again was in most excellent form. He bowled irresistibly, having at the finish the remarkable analysis of 6 overs 1 maiden 8 wickets for 7 runs.

#### Industrial Poisoning.

The annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the year 1905 shows that the reports of lead-poisoning declined from 597 in 1904 to 592 in 1905, and the deaths from 26 to 23. In connection with white-lead works, the numbers fell from 116 to 90, and with earthenware and china works from 106 to 84. Details have been collected of all the instances of phosphorus-poisoning recorded since the special rules came into force. Three were reported in 1905, all in the same factory, in which the conditions have now been materially improved. There were eight reports of mercury-poisoning. The attention of the department has been directed by Professor R. J. Harvey Gibson to the poisonous properties of a wood imported from the Congo and used in shuttle-making.

#### Tragic Fate of a Young Chemist.

Shortly after eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 10, a boatman at Raven's Ait, near Surbiton, saw some clothing lying on a dinghey, which was drawn up on the shore, and found by a name on a handkerchief that the clothes belonged to Mr. Maurice George Harvey, a young chemist, engaged in the business of Messrs. Lowe & Co., of Clarendon Road, Surbiton, of which his uncle, Mr. Fredk. Harvey, is the principal. Inquiries elicited the fact that Mr. Maurice Harvey left home at about seven o'clock in the morning to bathe, as was his almost daily custom, and fears are entertained that he has met with his death by drowning. Mr. Harvey was twenty-three years of age and a chemist and druggist, having passed the Minor after distinguishing himself at the Metropolitan School of Pharmacy, where he was medallist in chemistry. He was a strong swimmer, and it is thought that if a calamity has befallen him he has been a victim of cramp.

THE EXPORTS OF OPIUM from Salonica during 1905 amounted in value to 34,000*l.*, against 72,000*l.* during 1904 and 95,000*l.* during 1903.

## Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Personal.

Mr. J. Doyle, pharmaceutical chemist, formerly of Leonard's Medical Hall, Dublin, has been appointed manager of the Rathdowney Pharmacy.

Mr. H. C. Meyrick, pharmaceutical chemist, late of Staunton's (Galway), has recently taken over the management of Leonard's Medical Hall (Belfast branch).

Mr. R. F. McCartney, pharmaceutical chemist, Coleraine, was last week presented with a clock and ornaments by the members of the "Royal Blue" Masonic Lodge, No. 754, as a mark of esteem and good will on the occasion of his marriage. A few days previously the choir of St. Patrick's Church, of which Mr. McCartney is churchwarden, made a presentation.

#### Dispensers' Salaries.

At the last meeting of the Trade Board of Guardians, it was agreed, after some discussion, that each compounder be given an increase of 5*l.* on his present salary, to rise by increments of 5*l.* every four years until Mr. Crowley's comes to 65*l.* and Mr. Dowling's to 60*l.*—the grade to be retrospective.

#### Complaint of Contractors' Delay

To the last meeting of the Glenties (co. Donegal) Guardians the L.G.B. forwarded a letter which they had received from Dr. J. P. Falls, dispensary doctor, Carrick, complaining that he had ordered medicines from Messrs. Sumner & Co., Liverpool, on June 25, and had not received them yet, although one of them was for an urgent case.

#### Compounder's Retirement.

Mr. Charles Wilson, who for twenty-eight years has been compounder in Fermanagh County Infirmary, has retired owing to ill-health. He has been granted a superannuation allowance of 65*l.* per annum, and the Committee of Management have placed on record their high appreciation of the zeal and efficiency with which he discharged his duties. Mr. Wilson will in future act as registrar at a salary of 20*l.* per annum, and the duties of compounder will be done by a young resident doctor at a salary of 50*l.*

#### Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

At the meeting of the Irish Cattle-traders' and Stock-owners' Association on July 5, Mr. Wm. Field, M.P. (Chairman), explained that the Secretary (Mr. Sherlock) was unavoidably absent in connection with the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. The Committee of the Association expressed the hope that every Irish member would support the measure, which was rendered more urgent on account of the recent regulations of the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain regarding sheep-dipping, under which all sheep exported from Ireland to Great Britain must be accompanied with a licence or declaration after September 1. On this point, the Chairman stated, he had interviewed Lord Carrington (President of the Board of Agriculture) with regard to the extension of time, but he did not receive any definite promise.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has issued a statement signed by the President and Registrar in reply to the statements made by Mr. Sherlock, Secretary of the Irish Cattle-traders' Association regarding the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. They point out that there has been no inquiry as to the necessity of including Ireland in the Bill, and that the Pharmaceutical Society has asked for a full inquiry. The Bill was drafted for Great Britain, and those who "have put Ireland at the tail of it have done so in the interest of an English dip-maker," continues the circular. A rather strong point is made of the fact that the dip-makers "have no desire to face any inquiry, but content themselves with making statements that cannot be borne out by facts." The circular proceeds to mention some facts from the recent history of the agitation, so far as Ireland is concerned, and particularly emphasises the fact that the Earl of Crewe was satisfied with the evidence laid before him that Ireland is well provided with qualified poison-sellers. Some of the statements made by the Secretary of the Cattle-traders' Association are then taken up individually and refuted,



Mr. Millard's reports from the Continent sufficing to dispose of the assertion that "in no single case in the entire world, outside the United Kingdom, is the sale of these commodities confined to registered persons." A further strong point is made of the fact that the Departmental Committee upon whose report the Bill as regards Great Britain was drafted made the following pertinent remark which Mr. Sherlock has omitted to mention:

Your Committee further recommend that traffic in arsenic should be regulated either by an amendment of the Arsenic Act, 1851, or by more stringent enforcement of the 17th section of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

The circular further states that the Society "have made many requests to be supplied with the name of any town or district in Ireland where any want of qualified trader exists, and we have never been supplied with one." They also challenge the statement of Mr. Sherlock that "accident to human life and the use of these commodities for foul play are practically unknown," the reply to this being that "recently a servant-girl poisoned her mistress and child with arsenical dip." Finally, the circular concludes with the following paragraph:

He again makes the statement that the particular arsenical dip referred to passes through the hands of 309 unregistered traders in Ireland. To this statement we have directed the attention of the Inspector-General, Royal Irish Constabulary, who states that "he has no reason to believe that the specific allegation mentioned is correct"; and "that the police have orders to enforce the provisions of the Poisons Acts, and to report all infractions which come under their notice."

## Scotch News.

### A Sudden Death.

Mr. F. R. Greig, who died suddenly while at his work in the laboratories of Messrs. Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., of London, was a native of Laurencekirk. He served his apprenticeship with Messrs. T. Burrell & Son, chemists, Montrose. Mr. Greig, who had been in ill-health for some time, leaves a widow and three children.

### Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club.

The "hole-and-hole" competition for the T. Connell Smith Putter has now been completed, Mr. A. F. Dawson defeating Mr. D. S. Philp after a tie by two up and one to play. Mr. Dawson vanquished quite a number of strong players during the course of the competition. He was runner-up in the same competition in 1902.

### Glasgow Bowling.

The annual Wholesale *v.* Retail contest was played on Tuesday evening, July 10, on Willowbank Green, the President of which for this year is Mr. Wm. Greig. The weather was ideal and the game most enjoyable, but the green was unusually keen. The game was twenty-one ends and the players and results were:

<i>Retail.</i>		<i>Wholesale.</i>	
1 Isaac Hislop	} ...23	J. Carrick	} ...21
2 P. R. Crombie		W. J. B. Halley	
3 D. Moir		D. C. Houston	
4 T. Adam		J. Cairncross	
1 G. Robertson	} ...26	J. Walker	} ...22
2 H. Lambie		R. McAdam	
3 W. L. Currie		H. Thomson	
4 Jas. Moir		W. Greig	
<hr/> 52		<hr/> 43	

### Retail 9 up.

Refreshments were served in the Bowl House, and a pleasant hour spent. It was mentioned that Sir Edward Evans had been expected to join in the game, but at the last moment he was prevented coming. Hearty congratulations were passed to him on the honour recently conferred on him.

The ties competitions are in progress, only eight players left—viz., D. Baillie, W. Bornar, T. Adam, D. C. Houston, G. S. Kitchin, Thos. Scott, David Moir, J. Thom. The next ties will be semi-final. After the final has been played it is purposed having a two or three rinks game, and all who wish to join in this will oblige by sending their names to Mr. J. Walker, 32 Virginia Street, Glasgow.

## French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

**A NEW BOTANY PROFESSOR AT THE MUSEUM.**—M. Lecomte has been appointed Professor of Botany at the Paris Museum of Natural History (Jardin des Plantes), in place of M. Bureau, who has reached the age limit.

**FRENCH TRADE WITH DENMARK.**—France exports to Denmark annually about 420,000f. of olive oil, 700,000f. of perfumes, and a similar amount of pharmaceuticals. Vichy water sells well in Denmark, and Vals and St. Galmier to a certain extent, but the total imports of French mineral waters (256,000f.) might be increased by active pushing.

**PHARMACIST AT GOLDSMITHS' HALL.**—Dr. Villejean, head pharmacist of the Hôtel Dieu (Paris), Assistant Professor of Toxicology at the Paris Faculty of Medicine, has just been nominated (by decree of the Prefet of the Seine) gold and silver assayer at the Paris Bureau de Garantie ("Goldsmiths' Hall"), in place of M. L'Hôte, deceased.

**SULPHURIC-ACID FATALITY.**—A terrible accident occurred last week near Lille. A youth, Porret by name, was helping a plumber who was repairing the leaden chamber in a sulphuric-acid manufactory. Porret was left alone for a few minutes, and the plumber on returning found the lad had fallen into the vat of sulphuric acid through a hole in the roof. The body was ultimately recovered, but in a terribly burned condition.

**PHARMACY STUDENTS.**—The total number of pharmacy students in France for 1906 is 2,685, including 31 foreigners (males), 66 Frenchwomen, and 1 foreign lady student. At the Paris Superior School 1,097 are inscribed, 144 at Montpellier, and 65 at Nancy. After Paris, Bordeaux leads with 206, then come Lyons' (187) and Lille (151), Toulouse has but 124. Of the 345 at the four "full exercise" schools, 147 are at Marseilles. There is a marked decrease in the number of pharmacy students in France, owing to the suppression of the "second-class" diploma which was a less rigorous examination than the "first-class" one now remaining.

**PATENT MEDICINE AND ROMANCE.**—A romantic case regarding the right to the corpse of a pharmacist is to be tried in Paris shortly. The pharmacist devised a patent medicine and died wealthy, leaving some eight million francs (320,000l.) to his children by his first (divorced) wife and a jointure to his widow—a young and pretty woman he had recently married. The heirs claimed the body, and it was buried in the family vault, but the widow desired to remove it to a special grave, that she may be laid to rest there when her time comes. The heirs do not deny the lady's real affection for the deceased—in fact, they assert that she proved it by going to live with the pharmacist eighteen months before his divorce from their mother was obtained. It was while the pharmacist and his new wife were taking a motor-car excursion in the South of France that the former suddenly died, nearly twenty miles from the nearest town. The young widow drove the whole distance supporting the body in her arms.

**THE MILSAND FAMILY OF APOTHECARIES.**—During a whole century, from 1731 to 1833, the Milsands succeeded each other, from father to son, in a celebrated pharmacy at Dijon. A tradition exists to the effect that this family was of Scottish origin, and that the first Milsand came over to France with the celebrated financier John Law. M. Baudot, who has made a speciality of the history of pharmacy in Burgundy, points out that this is improbable, for the notorious Mississippi Co. only dates from 1717, and the Milsands were in Central France long before then. Still, it is only fair to add that Jean Baptiste Milsand, the first of this line of apothecaries, born in 1704, was the son of Jean Milsand, goldsmith, of Chalon-sur-Saône; while John Law's father was an Edinburgh goldsmith. The *C. & D.* has many readers north of the Tweed; is there any "chiel amang ye takin' notes" who can clear up this point of pharmaceutical history?

**HEADACHE-CURES.**—The "British Medical Journal" of July 7 prints analyses it has had made of a number of headache-powders and cachets, acetanilide being the active ingredient in all.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

### COUNCIL-MEETING.

**T**HE Council met in the Society's House, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, July 4, at 3 o'clock. The President (Dr. J. A. Walsh) was in the chair, and the other members of the Council who attended were the Vice-President (Mr. J. Smith), the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. G. D. Beggs), and Messrs. W. F. Wells, W. J. Hardy, T. Moffitt (Belfast), and Watson.

### PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REGULATIONS.

A letter from the Irish Privy Council Office enclosed copies of Orders in Council approving of amended regulations. One of these provided that candidates for the Pharmaceutical Licence examination must be not less than twenty-one years of age, and have passed the Preliminary examination prior to the four years' service required by Regulation 3. The other amended regulation related to the Licence examination.

The PRESIDENT said that in reference to the first-mentioned regulation the following letter had been received from the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland:

Dear Sir,—*Re* your regulation for apprentices to pharmaceutical chemists, is it intended that this regulation shall apply in any way to registered druggists, chemists and druggists, and their assistants or apprentices who may wish to present themselves for the Preliminary examination?

The reply which he proposed that they should send was as follows:

In the case of apprentices to chemists and druggists or registered druggists the Preliminary examination is not required prior to the four-years' apprenticeship. The two-years' service to a pharmaceutical chemist with the object of obtaining the pharmaceutical licence must be subsequent to the passing of the Preliminary examination.

Mr. MOFFITT asked if the two years were to be an apprenticeship or a service.

Mr. WELLS (reading from regulation): "A service."

The reply was approved of.

### B.P.C. AND A.P.H.A.

The President, the Vice-President, the Hon. Treasurer, and Messrs. Wells (ex-President), Watson, and Hardy were named delegates to attend the Pharmaceutical Conference to be held in Birmingham.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. BEGGS, thanks were voted to the American Pharmaceutical Association for the donation of a copy of their "Proceedings 1905."

### EXAMINERS RE-ELECTED.

On the motion of Mr. BEGGS, seconded by the VICE-PRESIDENT, Mr. Jardin was re-elected examiner in pharmaceutical and general chemistry; and on the motion of Mr. BEGGS, seconded by Mr. WELLS, Mr. Brown was re-elected examiner in practical pharmacy.

### SALE OF SHEEP-DIP.

The attention of the Council having been drawn to a statement made by the Secretary of the Cattle-traders' Association, in a circular sent to the Irish members of Parliament, that a certain poisonous sheep-dip is being sold by 309 unregistered traders in Ireland, the Council communicated with the Inspector-General of Constabulary on the subject, and a reply from the Deputy Inspector-General was now read, which contained the following:

The police have orders to enforce the provisions of the Poisons Acts, and to report all infractions which come under their notice. The Inspector-General has no doubt that this duty is properly discharged. All reports are forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Society. These reports are not numerous, and beyond what may be disclosed thereby the Inspector-General has no knowledge of poisons or poisonous preparations being sold by persons who are not legally qualified to sell. With respect to the allegations to which you call attention, special reference to Ireland is made in only one instance—viz., that 58 per cent. of the persons who are selling one particular sheep-dip are unregistered. Without something more precise it is manifestly impossible to authoritatively deny those allegations, even if it were the Inspector-General's duty to concern himself about them; but he has no reason to believe that the specific allegation mentioned is correct.

### ELECTIONS.

Mr. E. B. Staunton, of Galway, and Mr. N. W. Warren, of Navan, were elected members of the Society.

On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, seconded by the HON. TREASURER, Mr. R. Kerin, of Oranmore, was elected an associate druggist.

### COMPLIMENT TO THE REGISTRAR.

On the motion of Mr. WELLS, seconded by the PRESIDENT, a sum of ten guineas was voted to the Registrar (Mr. Ferrall), as remuneration for the greatly increased and most useful work which he has been doing in connection with the action which the Council are taking in relation to the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill now before Parliament.

The Council then separated.

## LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at St. Bride Institute on July 11, Mr. F. W. Truman in the chair. Others present were Messrs. Burton, Pellew, Pentney, Powell, Selator, and Willson. The minutes of the last meeting, the annual general, having been read, Mr. Burton objected that they should only be put at the next half-yearly meeting and not at a special general meeting. The Chairman ruled that he was technically correct, and the minutes were not put to the meeting.

**ELECTION OF DELEGATES.**—Last year's delegates to the British Pharmaceutical Conference and the annual meeting of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations, Messrs. Glyn-Jones, J. C. Umney, Feaver Clarke, Leo Atkinson, Holding, and Truman, were re-elected. Mr. Pentney was specially requested to again act as an additional delegate to the Federation meeting and to present the following resolution, embodying ideas which he expressed in a philippic on the subject:

That the London Chemists' Association, while agreeing with the Federation holding a meeting at the time and place of the Conference, considers it advisable that another meeting should be held in London later, and preferably at the time of the Chemists' Exhibition, so that the Associations may have time to consider the various resolutions and to confirm them, or otherwise.

**TABLOID PRICES.**—The Chairman read a statement in regard to the two conferences which a deputation from the Association, assisted by an Eastbourne member, have had with Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, the proceedings in which are private for the present. He said the question was thoroughly discussed from all points of view, including a practical illustration of the evil results of insufficient profits and inefficient protection in dealing with the firm's goods, and he expressed the hope that the conferences will be productive of some good results both to the trade and the manufacturers. As chemists they were not asking unreasonable concessions, nor did they attempt to coerce any firm or firms. But he regretted to say that Mr. Wellcome intimated that he regarded the resolution of January 3 as being a vote of censure on his firm. The Chairman was sure that the Association would not presume to pass a vote of censure upon any firm who were conducting their business upon honourable lines, and he was equally sure that Mr. Wellcome could not mean to object to a body of customers expressing their views upon conditions applicable to his business, provided those views are expressed without discourtesy as, he maintained, the resolution so expressed them. Mr. Truman then said that, without breaking any confidence, he believed the firm would be only too glad to find a way out of the deadlock, but they objected to a resolution of censure or to coercion. It remained for the Association to remove Mr. Wellcome's erroneous impression. Mr. Betty moved and Mr. Burton seconded that the Chairman's statement be supported. Mr. Pentney said that he was not going to say anything on the subject, although he felt rather full of it, and he hoped he would not have occasion to say anything not in praise of the action that Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. will take in the matter. He recommended the meeting to be guarded at the present juncture. The motion was carried. Mr. R. Willson then proceeded to refer to the necessity for larger profits on tabloid products, but, on Mr. Pentney's recommendation, put, without further words, the following resolution:

That the Secretary be instructed to write to Mr. H. S. Wellcome that the Association regrets that Mr. Wellcome regards the resolution of January 3 as a vote of censure, and that it was only, as it purported to be, an intimation that the members of the Association were not satisfied with the firm's trade terms.

This was seconded by Mr. Pellew and carried unanimously. The last item was the carrying, on the motion of Mr. Burton, of a vote of condolence with Mr. R. Feaver Clarke on the loss of his wife.



## South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

### Cape Colony.

**DAGGA.**—In the Cape Parliament on June 14, it was agreed, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Pretorius, to refer a petition from Middelburg, signed by over 170 persons, with regard to the planting of dagga, to the Government for consideration and report.

**A CANCER-CURE.**—Mr. G. J. Krige moved in the Cape Parliament, on June 14, that the petitions presented to the House on behalf of a Mrs. van Niekerk, of Stellenbosch, be referred to a Select Committee for inquiry and report. The Colonial Secretary inquired whether the cure referred to in the matter was the same as that condemned by the "Lancet." The hon. gentleman read an extract from our medical contemporary, which stated that a cure "signed by a Mrs. van Niekerk, of South Africa," contained tartaric acid, calcium carbonate, and fat, and "to delude unfortunate people into believing this was a cure for cancer was a cruelty which was increased by the patient having to pay a guinea for what at the most was worth twopence." Mr. Krige replied that despite this many had petitioned in favour of Mrs. van Niekerk, and the fact remained that the cure had done much good. Mr. Runciman said he knew personally two cases of cure, and the motion was ultimately adopted.

### Natal.

**WED.**—Mr. Morris W. Stranack, whose marriage to Miss Poynton is noted on another page, is a son of Mr. W. Stranack, of Stranack & Williams, wholesale and retail chemists, Durban. Mr. Morris Stranack is a "Square" man, and one of the most popular chemists in the Colony.

**THE CHEMIST AND THE DOCTOR.**—In the Chief Magistrate's Court at Durban on June 13, Mr. D. S. B. Anderson, chemist and druggist, brought an action for 200*l.* damages against Dr. Kerr Cross for slander. It was stated for the plaintiff that a Mrs. Andrew took to Mr. Anderson the following prescription for eczema, which she had received from Dr. Kerr Cross:

Ichthyol.				
Acid. salicylic.				
Acid. pyrogall.	...	...	aa.	3iiss.
Olive oil,				
Lanoline	...	...	aa.	3j.

M.

Sig.: Apply topically.

Mr. Anderson dispensed the ointment, and after using it for some days the lady complained to the doctor that it burned her neck, and she could not use it any longer. Mrs. Andrew was given another prescription, which she took to another chemist. The remaining portion of the ointment she sent back to Mr. Anderson with the explanation that the doctor had said the ointment had not been prepared according to the prescription. Mr. Anderson called, and was informed that Dr. Cross had told her that the ointment "ought not to be black, and should have been a soothing ointment." For the defence Dr. Cross denied using the words complained of, and in the witness-box Mrs. Andrew would not support the statement that the words complained of by Mr. Anderson were addressed to her by the doctor. There being thus no corroboration of plaintiff's statement Mr. Binns, K.C., held that the words alleged to have been uttered by Dr. Cross had not been proved, and gave judgment for defendant, with costs. With regard to the correct dispensing of the prescription the Magistrate said he had very great pleasure in stating that the evidence disclosed the fact that Mr. Anderson made up the prescription with scrupulous exactness. He made it up absolutely correctly, and there was no blame whatever attached to him in any shape or form for the effects produced by the medicine.

### Transvaal.

**PHARMACY BOARD PROSECUTIONS.**—The cases of infringing the Pharmacy Ordinance heard at Potchefstroom (*C. & D.*, July 7, p. 8) created great interest among Indian traders. The Transvaal Pharmacy Board prosecuted, and the Secretary (Mr. W. J. Cameron) was present in court. Hassim

Vallee and Noor Mahomed, assistants in the employ of Hajee Omar, were charged with selling chlorodyne and "Kramp droppels," both containing morphine, a scheduled poison. Neither had a chemist's qualification or certificate. Mr. Herold, A.R.M., found both the accused guilty, but recognising that they were merely servants, he fined each 2*l.* only. With regard to the cases of Hajee Omar and H. N. Mahomed the plea of ignorance could not be accepted. The Ordinance, said the Magistrate, was most emphatic, and it was their business as proprietors to make themselves acquainted with what they might or might not sell. He fined each 4*l.*—Solomon Hirschmann, who said he had been storekeeping in the Transvaal since 1892 and had always sold Dutch medicines, was also found guilty of selling chlorodyne, and a fine of 3*l.* was inflicted.—H. Meirowitz pleaded guilty to selling "Kramp droppels," and Morris Solen Katz admitted selling "witte vomitief," which contained tartar emetic. Each was fined 2*l.*—The charge against M. E. Nanabhay of selling chlorodyne had a long hearing. Nanabhay and his bookkeeper gave evidence at length to prove that due care had been taken, that the sale of medicines had ceased on the appearance of the Ordinance, and that no chlorodyne had been purchased for two years or more. The Court would not convict in this case, but Essop Moosa, the assistant responsible for the sale, was fined 2*l.* The alternative in each case for the non-payment of fine was seven days' hard labour.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.

It is a very long time since this Society has had such an interesting and enthusiastic meeting as that held at Cape Town on June 13. Mr. D. K. Petersen, the newly elected President, was in the chair, and among those present were Mr. J. S. North (Vice-President), Mr. Harry Evans (of Messrs. P. J. Petersen & Co.), Mr. F. C. Mathew (of Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co.), Mr. George Darroll (of Messrs. A. Cleghorn & Darroll), Messrs. J. James, W. J. Strange, R. S. Smiles (Mowbray), T. S. Martin (Somerset West), A. E. H. Tothill, H. R. Peck, J. Sowden, H. Cope, and the Secretary.

### COUNCIL ELECTION.

The matter of altering the method of electing Council members was discussed. It appeared from what transpired that the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain had been addressed for information on this point, and it was eventually decided to follow the home method, details pertaining to which the Council itself will settle at its next meeting.

### COLONIAL SPIRITS.

Mr. W. J. Strange had given notice of the following motion:

To draw attention to the inability that retail chemists in the ordinary course of business have, in the manufacture of certain B.P. spirituous preparations from Colonial spirit, and to move that steps be taken to approach Government for an amendment.

Mr. Strange explained that when he gave notice of this the decisions of the South African Customs Convention were unknown, and he could not see that any purpose would be served by discussing the subject now, especially as the rebate hitherto enjoyed would not be allowed in future.

Mr. North, however, wanted some information about the spirit question.

Mr. Petersen said that he was afraid the rebate of the Excise was a thing of the past.

A Member: That is all the more reason why we should discuss it.

Continuing, Mr. Petersen explained that the Transvaal and Orange River Colony can now produce medicinal spirituous preparations cheaper than can be done at the Cape. It was understood, though, that an Excise would eventually be put on in these Colonies; even then they would still be able to produce cheaper owing to the price of spirit.

Mr. North asked what the Society had done in the interests of chemists generally. Had the Society done anything at all in this particular matter?

Mr. Petersen: No.

Mr. North: It makes a difference to us of 100 to 200 per cent., and spirit will advance from 6*s.* to 15*s.* per gallon. Mr. North then moved that a deputation be formed to wait on the Treasurer-General to ask that the rebate be allowed as before.—Mr. T. S. Martin seconded, and Messrs. J. H. Mathew, H. Evans, J. S. North, J. Jones, Geo. Darroll, and the President compose the deputation.

A smoking-concert was then arranged.



## UNQUALIFIED ASSISTANTS.

The following motion by Mr. Geo. Darroll was next on the agenda:

That in the opinion of this Society the ex-President's remark in his annual report for the year 1905, that the verdict in case *Rex v. Jansen* was detrimental to the interests of chemists and druggists was not correct, and that in the opinion of this Society the verdict strengthens the position of chemists and druggists.

Mr. Darroll asked and received permission to alter the wording of his motion to:

That in the opinion of this Society the Supreme Court verdict in the case of *Rex v. Jansen* strengthens the position of chemists and druggists in this Colony.

Mr. Darroll quoted the verdict which, *inter alia*, stated that it was clear that the appellant had practised as a chemist and druggist within the meaning of the Act, and had been in the habit of making up prescriptions without actual supervision and control of a registered chemist as required by the Act. Mr. Darroll, in speaking to the motion, said he wished the question to be treated purely as an academic one, to show what standard the Society laid down. From the time of Jacob Bell (1841) to the present date the endeavours of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain had been towards one desired end—viz., that a chemist and druggist should mean a qualified man. Taking up the *C. & D.* of March 18, p. 447, Mr. Darroll quoted the speech made by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Orange River Colony, which reads:

The Acting Medical Officer of Health for the Colony had told them that he hoped eventually to see the laws so altered as to put the dispensing of all medicines and the sale of all drugs into the hands of chemists.

The letter of Mr. Jesse Boot to the grocers, commented on in the issue of the *C. & D.* of April 4, was also quoted, and Mr. Darroll expressed the hope that Cape Town chemists would not surely argue as Mr. Boot did. Concluding, Mr. Darroll said that he was absolutely certain that the decision of the Supreme Court was in the best interests of chemists and druggists, and trusted that the Society would accept it as its standard for the carrying out of its future work.

Mr. Jones wrote regretting his inability to be present, and defended the position he had taken up. He could not see how it was in the best interests of chemists and druggists that they should be forced to employ qualified men all the time.

Mr. A. E. H. Tothill said it was all very well for Mr. Darroll to refer to Mr. Bell, and wanted to know who Mr. Bell was before he was a chemist. Was he not an apprentice and an unqualified man. This is South Africa, not Great Britain, and conditions and circumstances differ greatly. He considered it a reflection on their ex-President, but gave Mr. Darroll credit for the highest motives; at the same time he thought the motion should be withdrawn.

Mr. Cooper thought the motion an unkind one, to say the least of it. Some of them present had had to make business—did not slip into ready-made ones—and it was particularly hard if a registered chemist could not employ an unqualified man. They could not all afford to keep qualified men.

Mr. Martin agreed with Mr. Darroll. "An unqualified man is not a chemist," he added emphatically, "and should not be allowed to sell chlorodyne or put up prescriptions."

Mr. Smiles thought the Act should be altered. After four years' service under a qualified man, a man should be deemed an assistant and an assistant's certificate issued so as to allow him to take charge of a business temporarily, as during meal-hours. A small business could not keep two qualified men.

Mr. North could not give Mr. Darroll his support. The grocer next door to one of his businesses sells patent and Dutch medicines at about cost-price. Is an unqualified man in a chemist's shop to be debarred from selling such goods when the same man can sell at a grocer's? He trusted Mr. Darroll, as a member of the Colonial Pharmacy Board, would make a greater effort to further the interests of the trade. A grocer ought not to be allowed to sell medicines of any kind if a drug-store is within three miles of his place.

Mr. Darroll explained that the Pharmacy Board has done, is doing, and will do all in its power to protect and further the interests of chemists. Personally he agreed that no one but a chemist should be able to sell medicines, and he felt that the President of the Board (Mr. Walsh) is with him in this matter. If the previous speaker would formulate his grievances he would be only too happy to see what he could do in the directions indicated, but he warned him that the Pharmacy Board neither makes nor administers the laws. A great many changes would doubtless take place if it did. He agreed that Mr. Smiles's contention was worth consideration, and if that gentleman would formulate his ideas fully at the next general meeting of the Society he would also approach Mr. North and see what progress is possible.

Mr. A. J. Rivett, of Messrs. Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, wrote

regretting his absence up-country, but asked, in the absence of a seconder to Mr. Darroll's motion, for the President to second it on his behalf. The voting showed eight for and ten against the motion.

The meeting then concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

## TRANSCAAL PHARMACY BOARD.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held at Johannesburg on June 15, Mr. R. Butters presiding. The other members present were Dr. J. van Nickerk, Messrs. J. R. Jones, B. Owen Jones, and W. T. Skinn.

Among other matters of importance dealt with, several resolutions were adopted defining offences with which the Board was prepared to deal under the powers conferred by Section 44 of the Medical, Dental, and Pharmacy Ordinance as being improper and unprofessional conduct on the part of registered chemists and druggists. These resolutions prescribed, *inter alia*, that any registered chemist and druggist who knowingly and wilfully employs an unregistered person to manage or carry on any branch or other business of a chemist and druggist, or who "covers" an unregistered person, thereby enabling such person to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist, will be liable to be dealt with for improper and unprofessional conduct.

The Secretary reported that convictions had been procured against a number of unlicensed storekeepers and their assistants at Potchefstroom for keeping for sale and selling patent and Dutch medicines containing poison. The Board hoped that these prosecutions would have the effect of putting an end to the indiscriminate sale of poisonous medicines by unlicensed persons, particularly as the law now provided sufficient facilities for these medicines being obtained in all districts of the Colony from duly licensed persons.

Applications from the following to be admitted to practise in the Transvaal as chemists and druggists were approved: H. A. Bloemink, J. Johnston, W. T. Simpson, and P. D. Oliver (all with the Transvaal Pharmacy Board registration).

## Australasian News.

## New South Wales.

MR. J. G. TINGLE, pharmaceutical chemist, late of Durno's Pharmacy, Sydney, has been appointed analyst to the Pacific Phosphate Co. at Nauru (Pleasant Island).

DOCTOR AND PHARMACIST.—At the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales on May 15, a discussion took place on the desirability of bringing about a conference between medical men and pharmacists so that a better understanding of relationship should be obtained. Mr. C. A. Marshall, who brought the matter forward, enumerated the points which could be usefully considered at such a conference; these are (1) the desirability of medical men appending name and address to prescriptions, (2) the danger of merely giving initials on prescriptions, (3) the use of private formulæ, (4) the repetition of prescriptions containing narcotics, (5) the prescribing of patent and proprietary medicines. The discussion which followed showed a general desire to settle some of the above vexed points, and it was finally decided that the Council resolve itself into a special committee to go into the matter in detail.

## New Zealand.

PHARMACY BOARD.—At the meeting of the Board on May 8, a letter was received from Mr. A. Beeby (Leeds, England), who stated that he had served an apprenticeship in England, and had been in business there, and asking whether he was thus entitled to register in New Zealand. A reply was ordered to be sent by the Registrar to the effect that unless Mr. Beeby held an English certificate of registration it would be necessary for him to pass the New Zealand tests.

## Tasmania.

WOMEN DISPENSERS.—At the meeting of the Devon Hospital Committee, held at Latrobe on May 8, the Chairman said "he had been unable to meet Dr. Payne to talk over the matter of getting a properly qualified nurse so as to relieve the matron and allow her some time to study dispensing, with a view to her ultimately doing all the dispensing for the hospital." Mr. Simmonds said "that if it took a boy seven years in a chemist's shop to qualify, and if a woman could learn it in two months, it was all over with chemistry." It was resolved to confer with the medical men and bring up a report at the next meeting.



## Summer Outings.

### At Windsor.

THE employés of Messrs. Walker, Troke & Co. held their annual outing on Saturday, July 7, when in favourable weather an excursion was taken to Windsor, which was reached soon after ten o'clock, and after an enjoyable day the party returned to town about ten.

### Ashton at Chester.

THE annual picnic of the Ashton-under-Lyne Chemists' Association took place on Tuesday, July 10, in splendid weather, to Chester. The party, numbering between thirty and forty members and friends, reached Chester at 2 P.M., and on the river a steamer was waiting to convey them to Eccleston Ferry. There Eaton House and grounds were visited, then the steamer took the party back to Chester for tea at "Ye Old Pyed Bulle." The outing was altogether enjoyable.

### Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.

On Saturday, July 7, the employés of Messrs. Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., had their annual outing to Folkestone, reaching there early in the forenoon. At the dinner at the Junction Hotel, the Chairman, Mr. H. E. Fifield, who was supported by Mr. Alec Boyes, proposed the toasts of "The King" and "The Firm," both of which were received enthusiastically. He then had a further toast to propose, that of Miss Baiss (Mr. Arnold Baiss's daughter), who was to be married on the following Tuesday. Her health was drunk with all good wishes. The afternoon was spent in driving to local places of interest, returning to headquarters for tea. A most enjoyable day was spent, full of seed for pleasant recollections. Messrs. P. F. Sheath and E. Wells made admirable stewards.

### Uppe y<sup>e</sup> Ryvere.

A QUAINLY printed invitation to the C. & D. from Messrs. Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., to join in celebrating the

160th Anaversarie

of y<sup>e</sup> Foundacioun of y<sup>e</sup> anciente Firme so fer awaye backe as y<sup>e</sup> yeer 1746, by a merye Trippe awaye uppe y<sup>e</sup> olde Ryvere "Padre Thames," aboarde y<sup>e</sup> goode Schip y-cleped y<sup>e</sup> "Princess Beatrice," stertyng from y<sup>e</sup> Pier atte Staines, atte y<sup>e</sup> houre of 9.30 byfore noone on Saturday, July 7th, 1906.

was so filled with potential delight that it could not be denied. In glorious weather, therefore, a company of about a hundred left Waterloo at 8.5 A.M. on Saturday, and boarded the handsomely equipped pleasure-steamer at Staines. A delightful sail to Maidenhead was accomplished by one o'clock, and luncheon was waiting for the company at the Ray Mead Hotel, in the vicinity of the famous

Boulter's Lock. Mr. Lionel Newbery presided at the luncheon, and he was supported by Mr. Arthur Le Blanc Newbery, Mr. E. S. Pickering, Mr. Frank Newbery, Mr. G. C. Nichols, and others. The chairmen of the spur tables were Mr. A. Harries and Mr. A. White, two well-known representatives of the firm; and among others in the company were Dr. Short, European manager of the Trommer Malt Co., and Messrs. Good and Riles (representatives for the products of W. R. Warner & Co. in this country). The after-luncheon speeches were commendably brief, "The health of the King" and "The Visitors" being given in a few words by the Chairman. To the latter toast Mr. A. G. Nichols (European manager of the Denver Chemical Co.) and the representatives of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and of the "British and Colonial Druggist" responded. Again boarding the launch, the party proceeded through the loveliest scenery on the Thames to Bourne End, where tea was served at the Quarry Hotel. After tea Mr. E. S. Pickering proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Arthur and Mr. Lionel Newbery for the excellent day's enjoyment they had given everybody. Mr. Arthur Le Blanc Newbery (who presided on this occasion) replied for himself "and his little brother" in a few cheery and humorous words. Mr. Lionel Newbery called for cheers for Mr. H. G. Mumford, who had so excellently carried out all the arrangements. These heartily accorded, the waiting launch was again invaded, and Windsor was reached about 9.30 P.M. On the journey to Windsor a happily-thought-out surprise was sprung on the brothers Newbery by the presentation to each of an illuminated address which read:

On this, the 160th anniversary of the founding of the firm of Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., of Charterhouse Square, E.C., and in appreciation of a pleasant day's enjoyment on board the good ship *Princess Beatrice*, we, the employés of the above firm, express by this document our sincere and heartfelt desire that the Ruler and Giver of All Good may continue to endow the managing directors, Messrs. Arthur le Blanc Newbery and Lionel Newbery, and the individual members of their respective families, with good health, happiness, long life, and prosperity. May the same good Providence which has guided the firm in the past ever continue to direct its course so that the efforts put forth may be crowned with prosperity and success.

This appeared on the programme as "The Missing Link," by Mr. Frederick Pickering. Other items included songs by Messrs. H. C. Suter, J. N. Gregora, B. Raper, T. Killham, and J. Welch. Recitations were given by Messrs. E. S. Pickering (who gave, by request, "Mark Twain on Guides"), A. E. Brown, H. Child, and H. C. Suter. Mr. Raper manipulated the mandoline to some effect, and the voyage to Windsor quickly passed. London was reached about 10.45 after a most enjoyable day, for which the attentions of Mr. Frank Newbery were in a great degree responsible. The photograph (reproduced below) was taken by Messrs. Eastman & Sons at Boulter's Lock.



MESSRS. F. NEWBERY & SONS' PARTY.





MESSRS. BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES &amp; CO.'S PARTY.

### In the Second Century.

THE forty-fifth annual dinner and 165th anniversary of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. took place at the Banqueting-hall, Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on Saturday, July 7, under the presidency of Mr. H. R. Arnold. Upwards of 250 of the employes were present, and after dinner full advantage was taken of the delightful weather, and local excursions were made by the bulk of the visitors, many of whom brought back to town photographic reminiscences of a very enjoyable outing. The return journey to London was made at eight o'clock. This was one of the most successful trips on record.

### At the Dukeries.

THURSDAY, July 5, was the annual tradesmen's holiday at Halifax, and the members of the Halifax Chemists' Association



tion decided to spend the holiday in exploring the Dukeries. Mr. Percy Swire, the Secretary, and Mr. H. C. Brierley undertook the arrangements, and the President (Mr. W. E. Smithies, of Elland) arranged at his own cost for a saloon carriage for the party to be attached to the 8.23 A.M. train for Worksop via Penistone and Sheffield. The party arrived at Worksop shortly before eleven, and drove to the Royal Hotel, where they lunched. They then had a drive of nearly thirty miles among the beauties of "Merrie Sherwood." The day was ideal for such a journey. The opening route runs through the Duke of Newcastle's estate. After an exhilarating drive of some five miles through woodland, a pretty bridge spanning an ornamental lake was reached, and here the party halted to view the scene. The Thoresby estate (Earl Manvers') was next entered upon. The estate is in the heart of the ancient forest of Sherwood. The visitors alighted at the pretty old-world village of Edwinstowe, and covered the half-mile to the "Major Oak" on foot. About half the party were able to collect within its ample trunk. Here Mr. W. R. Fielding took a photograph of the party (which we fear loses somewhat in repro-

duction). The journey was then resumed, Worksop being reached about six o'clock, dinner awaiting the company at the Royal. After an hour's rest, the visitors entrained about 8 P.M., and Halifax was reached about eleven. Among the party were the President (Mr. W. E. Smithies) and Mrs. Smithies, the Vice-President (Mr. H. C. Brierley) and Mrs. Brierley, Mr. J. Swire and Mrs. Swire, Mr. Percy Swire, Miss Swire, and Miss Eadie Roberts, Mr. Clement Fielding and Mrs. Fielding, Mr. J. Boness and Miss Haigh, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Fielding, Mr. J. Patchett and Mrs. Patchett, Mr. and Mrs. R. Swift, Mrs. Swift (West Parade), and others.

### Brighton Association of Pharmacy.

THE excursion of this Association took place on Thursday, July 5, by road to Chichester. Two of the latest and best of the local company's motor-buses were chartered for the day, and conveyed the party of members and their friends, some fifty strong, through the highways and byways of rural Sussex. Each vehicle made the journey by a separate route via Worthing, stopping at the Bridge Hotel, Arundel, on the way, and about 1 P.M. arrived at Chichester, where luncheon was served at the Dolphin Hotel, a fashionable "motor" house. Thereafter a pleasant and most interesting hour or so was spent going over the venerable cathedral. In the library some rich and musty tomes were pointed out as objects of special interest, notably a "breeches" Bible relics of former bishops, the original charter, etc. The members also had a short stroll about the town before the buses were boarded again for the return journey, which was through beautiful Goodwood Park, past the racecourse to the Balls Hut Inn—a wayside hostelry noted for its proprietor's hobby of collecting "grandfather" clocks. Thence the party journeyed to Arundel for a strawberry tea. The subjoined photograph was here taken by Mr. G. B. Savage; then the remainder of the journey was safely accomplished, Brighton being reached at 9.30 P.M. The whole affair was



admirably arranged by the sub-committee, and thanks are due to Mr. G. B. Savage, who was aided by Messrs. Blamey, Franklin, and Robinson.



## Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

### POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

#### POSTPONEMENT TILL THE AUTUMN SESSION.

All hopes that the Government's Poisons and Pharmacy Bill might be proceeded with before the adjournment for the summer holidays are now dispelled by the intimation which, as I understand, has just been conveyed by Mr. Herbert Samuel, Parliamentary Secretary to the Home Office, who has charge of the measure in the Commons, to Mr. R. Winfrey that it will be necessary to defer the measure till the forthcoming autumn Session. In being thus carried over to the second instalment of the Parliamentary year the Bill receives no worse treatment than do a whole host of important Government measures which are yet subsidiary to the all-absorbing Education Bill. The fact that the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill occupied in the list a position inferior to the Revenue Bill, which the Government has recently decided to defer till the autumn, would not, as I understand it, necessarily imply that it must share a like fate. It is in the power of the Government to pick and choose which Bills will not brook postponement, and Lord Crewe's Bill is not among the favoured few. In the meantime the second reading of the Bill, along with other measures, has been put down for Monday, July 16.

I understand that at that distant day when the Bill reaches its Committee stage, Mr. R. Winfrey is empowered by the Pharmaceutical Society to move an important amendment on their behalf embodying certain concessions they have decided to make to opposing sections of opinion. The following are the terms of the amendment:

Clause 4 (page 3), lines 8 and 9.—Omit the words "and may use the description of chemist and druggist or of chemist or of druggist."

Line 15.—Omit the words after "business" to the end of the section, and insert the following: "Subject as aforesaid, anything which would be an offence under Section 15 or Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, if committed by an individual shall be an offence under those sections if committed by a body corporate: Provided that notwithstanding anything in this section a body corporate may for seven years after the date of the passing of this Act continue to use any description which it was using on the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and six."

New Sub-section (2).—In Scotland anything which under this section would be an offence if committed by a body corporate shall be an offence if committed by a firm or partnership.

A few more petitions for the alteration of the Bill have been received during the week. They are from Aberdare (2), Banffshire, Blaydon-on-Tyne, Brighton, Chester-le-Street, Dover, East Dorset, Everton, Govan, Honiton, Huntly, Stretford, West Aberdeenshire, Westminster, and Keith.

#### THE REVENUE BILL.

The Government does not see any prospect of making further progress with the Revenue Bill before the autumn Session. So Mr. Asquith intimated in reply to a question put to him by Mr. J. S. Harwood-Banner, the Conservative member for the Everton division of Liverpool. Mr. Harwood-Banner asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he purposed proceeding with the Revenue Bill, and whether he was aware that, whereas the Germans sell industrial alcohol at a uniform price of 9d. per gal., the conditions of the Bill would not reduce the manufacturing-price in this country below the cost of 1s. per gal. Mr. Asquith replied: "I trust that it will be possible to take the further stages of the Revenue Bill after the adjournment to the autumn. As regards the latter part of the question, I would refer the hon. member to Section 38 of the Report of the Departmental Committee on Industrial Alcohol (Cd. 2472). I have no reason to suppose that when the Bill has become law the user of alcohol for manufacturing-purposes in this country

will be at any disadvantage as compared with his German competitor."

[Section 38 of the Report of the Departmental Committee on Industrial Alcohol, appointed by Mr. Austen Chamberlain while he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer referred Mr. Harwood-Banner, runs as follows:

38. We believe that the recommendations we have made, if adopted, will place the manufacturers of this country in respect of the use of alcohol in industry on a footing of equality, in some respects of advantage, as compared with their competitors abroad. Amongst the witnesses who appeared before us, we found a very general impression that, in Germany at any rate—and Germany is our most formidable competitor in this field—spirit could be used in manufacture duty-free and pure, with scarcely any restraint. This is very far from being the case, as the report of our sub-committee shows. As regards price, the grant of the export allowance would, we believe, make the average price of industrial spirit in the United Kingdom even lower than the average price in Germany. The price, exclusive of the cost of any denaturing, would, under present conditions, be about 7d. the proof gallon, or about 11½d. the bulk gallon at 64 over proof—the strength common in industrial spirit. That is as low as the minimum price paid by users in Germany in the year 1902, when spirit was abnormally low, and is much below the figures of 1s. 3½d. per proof gallon, and of 2s. 1½d. per bulk gallon prevailing in Germany at the present time. Further, the price of spirit in this country, where all materials may be freely used, and where none of general use are subject to taxation, is a stable price. In Germany the conditions of production tend to wide and rapid fluctuations in price.

The sub-committee to whose report reference is made in the section cited by Mr. Asquith, and given above, consisted of Sir H. W. Primrose and Dr. T. E. Thorpe. Section 9 of their report is devoted to "Production and Price of Spirit in Germany," and in the course of it they remark:

At the present moment, as we were informed by a large user of spirit, the price charged for spirit of the first quality, such as is necessary for the finer purposes for which spirit is used, is, free of all duty, 50m. per hectolitre—at the German standard of pure alcohol. At the British standard of proof spirit this is approximately equal to 50s. per thirty-eight proof gallons, or a little over 1s. 3½d. per proof gallon. The price of similar spirit of British manufacture in the United Kingdom is about 10d. per proof gallon. Three years ago the minimum price for such spirit was in Germany 7d. per gal., and the average price for the year 1902 was 8½d. In the United Kingdom the price of British spirit was the same as now. The year 1902 was, however, altogether an exceptional year in Germany, and manufacturers have little expectation of seeing similar prices recur. . . . It will be seen from the above figures that at the present time the price of industrial spirit in Germany is substantially higher than it is in the United Kingdom; and that the price is subject to violent fluctuations; and that although at times it has been, and probably will again be, appreciably below the British price, it is doubtful whether its normal level in future will show any very material advantage to the German user.]

The decision to defer the further consideration of the Revenue Bill till the autumn Session is due to the pressure of business, and to the Government's desire to rise on August 4. The Education Bill is, of course, blocking the way, monopolising the time of the House to the exclusion of all the Government's other legislative business.

#### PATENT-AGENTS.

Mr. Hudson Kearley, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, has given the following reply to a question by Mr. Dundas White:

The number of registered patent-agents was on July 6, 1906, 257. Of these 157 are members of the Chartered Institute of Patent-agents. The first entry made in the register is dated July 2, 1889, and since that date eight names have been erased from the register for disgraceful professional conduct. In patent-cases pending when an agent's name has been so erased all persons for whom such an agent is acting are informed of what has been done. In certain exceptional cases where the agent has already been paid for the completion of the work in hand, and his client has asked that he may be allowed to complete it, the Comptroller has continued to recognise the man as an agent until the work has been completed. In no other cases has the Comptroller knowingly recognised as agent in patent-business anyone whose name has been struck off the register for disgraceful professional conduct.



## VACCINATION-FEES.

Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, informed Mr. Hudson (Newcastle) on Monday that he is considering the desirability of altering the scale of vaccination-fees and cost of administration of the vaccination laws.

## DUTY ON CONDENSED MILK.

Mr. Nield put a question to the Under-Secretary for the Colonies on Monday regarding the increase in duty on condensed milk by the new South African Customs Convention—viz., 6d. per lb., or 24s. per case, on condensed skimmed milk, against 2s. per case formerly. This, Mr. Nield said, would endanger the trade, which is in the hands of British merchants; and he asked if the Secretary will use his influence with the Colonial Governments to permit shipments in transit at the time of the imposition of the extra duty to be admitted at the old rate.

Mr. Winston Churchill replied that representations as to the hardship of collecting the new duty on cargoes in transit were communicated to the South African Governments, and collection was postponed till July 1, subject to sufficient proof being given that importations prior to that date were kept within the limits of contracts entered into before May 25, on which day the increased duty provided by the new Customs Convention came into force.

## TRADERS AND THE RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Mr. Lloyd George, President of the Board of Trade, has informed Mr. Field that the whole question relating to the extension of the powers of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade in regard to complaints by individual traders respecting rates, facilities, and contracting out of liabilities, previous to an appeal to the Railway Commission, is engaging his careful attention, though he is not at present able to make any statement on the subject. As to the suggestion that arrangements should be made to cheapen the cost of proceedings before the Railway Commission, the President of the Board of Trade adds that he is fully aware of the desirability of securing as cheap and expeditious a means of dealing with traders' complaints as the circumstances of the case permit.

## PROGRESS.

The Alkali, etc., Works Bill has now passed through both Houses. The Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Bill has passed the Committee stage in the House of Commons.

## Birth.

**RANSOM.**—At The Chilterns, Hitchin, on July 8, the wife of Francis Ransom, pharmaceutical chemist (W. Ransom & Son), of a son.

## Marriages.

**AGLEN—BALFOUR.**—On July 10, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, by the Venerable Archdeacon Aglen, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Heard, Headmaster of Fettes College, and the Rev. George Albert Cooke, M.A., Dalkeith, cousin of the bridegroom, Francis Arthur Aglen, Commissioner Imperial Maritime Customs, China, to Isabel Marion Agnes (Senga), daughter of Professor Bayley Balfour, Iverleith House, Edinburgh.

**BRAID—NESBIT.**—At Queen's Bay Hotel, Joppa, on July 4, by the Rev. Wm. Paterson, B.D., Portobello, assisted by the Rev. Arnold Boyd, M.A. (brother-in-law of the bridegroom), George Gladman Braid, A.M.I.C.E., to Mary Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr. John Nesbit, pharmaceutical chemist, Portobello.

**GEDDES—MCWILLIAM.**—At Floors, Grange, on July 3, by the Rev. James Stockdale, Grange, assisted by the Rev. John Ross, New Marnoch, Charles S. Geddes, chemist and druggist, Aberchirder, to Barbara, second daughter of Mr. John McWilliam, farmer.

**HENRY—ROBERTSON.**—At the Queen's Bay Hotel, Joppa, on July 3, by the Rev. G. T. Jamieson, D.D., Portobello, James Henry, chemist and druggist, Galashiels, to Mary

Wood, eldest daughter of Mr. David Robertson, Abercorn House, Portobello.

**KIRKPATRICK—PERKIN.**—At Christ Church, Roxeth, Harrow, on July 5, by the Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D., Master of Selwyn College, Cambridge, cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Andrewes, M.A., Vicar of the parish, Ronald Claude Yvonne, youngest son of the late Captain Sutton Kirkpatrick, 3rd Prince of Wales' Dragoon Guards, to Helen Mary, youngest daughter of Dr. W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., of The Chestnuts, Sudbury, Harrow.

**STRANACK—POYNTON.**—At St. Thomas's Church, Durban, Natal, on June 6, by the Rev. S. O'Connor Fenton, Vicar of St. Paul's, assisted by the Rev. F. S. K. Gregson, Vicar of St. Thomas's, Morris William Stranack, chemist and druggist, to Lucy Magdalene, eldest daughter of Mr. W. R. Poynton, J.P., of Essendine, Musgrave Road, Berea.

## Deaths.

**ELLIS.**—At East Boldon, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on July 6, Mr. Alexander Ellis, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-three. Mr. Ellis was an assistant when the Pharmacy Act, 1868, came into force, and in February, 1869, he qualified by passing the Modified examination. Some time after he commenced business on his own account at Skelton-in-Cleveland, holding the offices of registrar and postmaster. He remained there for over twenty-five years, then removed to South Shields, where he stayed until about a year ago, when, owing to failing health, he sought a quieter life in East Boldon. He was the elder brother of the late Dr. Richard Ellis, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was a man of considerable culture and literary attainments, having published books on various subjects. Mr. Ellis was a Conservative and Churchman. He was twice married, and Mrs. Ellis (a daughter of the late Dr. George Stainthorpe, Newcastle-on-Tyne) and a grown-up family survive him.

**LOVERIDGE.**—At London Street, Faringdon, on July 1, Mr. Thornal Potter Loveridge, chemist and druggist, aged seventy. Mr. Loveridge died from heart-failure after one day's illness.

**OTHMER.**—At Dorstfield, on June 26, Mr. Julius Othmer, apotheker, a leading member of the German Apotheker-verein, aged sixty-six.

**PAE.**—At Little Bolton Hall, Bolton, on July 6, Mr. William Pae, aged sixty-seven. Mr. Pae, who had been in failing health for a long time, commenced business as a chemist at Bolton about thirty-five years ago in partnership with his brother.

**RICHARDSON.**—At 11 Albany Place, Dumfries, on July 5, Mr. Robert Alexander Richardson, chemist and druggist,

formerly representative in South Africa for Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., aged sixty-five. Mr. Richardson was born at Good Hope, where his father was factor of the Annandale Estate, and after his school education was apprenticed to his brother-in-law, the late Mr. R. B. Carruthers, Dumfries, and during the apprenticeship Mr. William Allan became a partner, the firm-name assumed being Carruthers & Allan. After his apprenticeship Mr. Richardson came, in 1860, to London, entering the wholesale

and getting experience with several firms, being twelve years with Messrs. T. & H. Smith. He passed the Minor examination before the 1868 Act came into force—viz., at Edinburgh on March 19, 1861. About thirty years ago he entered the employment of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool, as their representative in Scotland and the North of





England. Then he took up the representation of the combined firms on the South African ground, where for sixteen years he did good work. He was exceedingly popular, his pawky ways endearing him to old and young in the trade. He retired five years ago, and had been living in Dumfries, his health latterly being indifferent. The funeral took place at Craigton Cemetery, Glasgow, on Monday.

THOMSON.—At St. George's Hospital, Bombay, on June 8, of enteric fever, Mr. W. B. Thomson, assistant with Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., wholesale and retail chemists, Bombay, aged twenty-eight.

## Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

ODOL CHEMICAL-works have been removed from 26 Southwark Bridge Road to 59-63 Park Street, London, S.E.

MR. HERBERT GARTHWAITE, dental mechanic, has removed from 29 Hainton Street to 267 Woodborough Road, Nottingham.

MESSRS. ASHTON & PARSONS, 17 Farringdon Road, London, E.C., inform us that they will not be removing to La Belle Sauvage until about three months hence. Communications should still be addressed to Farringdon Road.

OWING to a dissolution of partnership, Mr. Joseph Wood has retired from the firm of Higgin, Lloyd & Co., manufacturing chemists, of Little Peter Street, Manchester. The business will be continued under the same style by Mr. James Bradshaw Lloyd.

## Personalities.

ALDERMAN H. POTTER (Potter & Clarke) has resigned his seat on the governing body of the Whitechapel Foundation School.

MR. CHAS. H. MCCONNELL, of the Economic Drug-stores, Chicago, has completed his motor-tour in Great Britain, and has gone to France.

MR. N. H. MARTIN, F.R.S.E., of Messrs. Brady & Martin, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been placed on the Commission of the Peace for the county of Durham.

MR. STANLEY A. SADLER, of Sadler & Co., Ltd., chemical-manufacturers, Middlesborough, has been elected to fill a casual vacancy on Middlesborough Town Council.

THE name of Mr. F. W. Caton, Merton College, Oxford University (son of Mr. E. C. Caton, chemist, Brighton), occurs in the examiners' results for the final honour school of natural science, Class II. (chemistry).

MR. FREDERICK DAVIS, of the Imperial College of Chemistry, has been awarded the sessional certificate of the University of London in connection with the second year's work in a course of study on the evolution of mankind.

COUNCILLOR A. F. BARNARD, chemist and druggist, 88 Columbia Road, Bethnal Green, London, has had the misfortune to lose the sight of one eye, and he has been informed that the other can only be saved with the greatest care.

A PARAGRAPH in the "Evening Standard" of July 3 relating to the Camp at Bisley states that great satisfaction has been expressed everywhere that India has been enabled to enter a team this year, and the credit for it is mainly due to Captain W. Donald Smith. Captain Smith, who is known to pharmacy as managing director of W. E. Smith & Co., Ltd., of Madras, acts as hon. secretary to the team, and has already succeeded in winning the silver spoon at the last North London Rifle Club competition at 900 and 1,000 yards.

MR. JAMES TOWNSEND, of the firm of Messrs. James Townsend & Son, printers, Exeter, who died on April 13 last, left estate of the gross value of 25,067l. 6s. 9d., including 16,266l. 2s. 11d. in net personality. Mr. Townsend bequeathed to his wife, Mrs. Mary Ann Townsend, his household and personal effects, and he left to his sons William and Herbert his business premises at Little Queen

Street, Gandy Street, and Musgrave Alley, Exeter, as tenants in common. The residue of his estate the testator left as to one-half to be held in trust to his children Annie, Mary, Reginald, James Henry, Robert Wilfred Townsend in equal shares, and the other moiety of his estate is to be held in trust for his wife for life, with remainder subject to her interest to his said five children in equal shares. He left directions as to his share in the business, directing the executors at their discretion to turn it into a company.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD SAGE, F.C.S., who has purchased the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy from Mrs. Watson-Will, is a son of Mr. Charles James Sage, chemist, Frome, and has had a dozen years' experience as an analyst and teacher, latterly as principal of the Central School of Pharmacy, 2 Charterhouse Street, London. Mr. Sage came to London nineteen years ago when just seventeen, after serving a three years' apprenticeship with his father at Frome and Southsea. His first Metropolitan experience was gained as an improver with Mr. Elmer Pettinger, Hampstead, from whom he went to Mr. William Pickard, West Kensington Terrace. In December 1891 he passed the Minor examination, and went to Messrs. Corbyn Stacey & Co. as assistant chemist in their manufacturing-laboratory. Having negotiated the Major in October 1893, Mr. Sage in 1894 took charge of Messrs. Corbyn Stacey & Co.'s analytical work, and started their analytical laboratories in Fisher Street. By this time Mr. Sage had become well known and popular among the younger generation of chemists in London, having taken a prominent part in the Chemists' Assistants' Association, and would have taken higher office, but he disapproved of the Sunday-outing scheme which did so much to alienate many good men from the Association. In 1895 he and Mr. T. Ashcroft Ellwood, F.I.C., started an evening pharmacy school at Lamb's Conduit Street, and a few years later he had it all to himself, Mr. Ellwood having qualified as a medical man. In 1900 the school was removed to Charterhouse Street, and day students were received, and he was assisted by the late Mr. James MacKenzie until his untimely death. Alongside Mr. Sage's educational work there has grown an important analytical connection, he being known to Mincing Lane and the wholesale trade as a careful analyst. He has published a considerable number of papers on pharmaceutical and produce subjects, those communicated to the C. & D. dealing with researches in cod-liver oil, araroba, citronella oil, cubebs, Karoo buchu, ipecacuanha, jalap, lemongrass oil, and podophyllin. Mr. Sage has also made himself proficient in bacteriological methods. The work in all these departments has outgrown the present premises, but Mr. Sage will retain the Charterhouse Street address for his City connection. At the Metropolitan College his principal assistant will be Mr. David J. Williams, the writer of the series of articles now appearing in our "Corner for Students." Further particulars of the College arrangements are given under "College Notes."



MR. C. E. SAGE.

THE PROFESSOR, having boarded, with his family, last year at a farm on the East Coast, wrote: "There are several little matters that I desire changed should I decide to pass my holidays at your house. We don't like the maid Mary; moreover, we do not think a sty so near the house is sanitary." The farmer replied: "Mary is went, and we 'aven't 'ad no hogs since you went away last August."

WHO MAKES B.P. PREPARATIONS?—Mr. C. J. Bennett, chemist, Widnes, has called attention in a daily newspaper to "a grave danger to the public and medical profession." He says that many of the mostly used preparations of the British Pharmacopœia are prepared by persons who are not qualified, and he demands "that Parliament should insert a clause in the new Government Bill insuring that all drugs and medicinal preparations should be prepared under the direct supervision of a qualified chemist."



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### The Home-study Suggestions

by Mr. David J. Williams  
promise to be of much value to those for whom they are intended. No one can learn everything of anything; and as the superior powers have defined what must be known for the purposes of a certificate, it is mere prudence to economise such time as can be spared for the acquirement of that knowledge. This is "preparing for examination." It is not ideal education, and it has been called by nasty names; but it is what is ordained, and youths who aspire to become managers of drug departments must submit to the conditions. Ten hours of study per week for three years is Mr. Williams's estimate of what is necessary, and this has to be followed by six months at a college to have the accumulated knowledge co-ordinated. That is rather stiff for a healthy lad who does not care to have that "pocket-lens and forceps always ready," and perhaps he may dodge his director now and then when a cricket-match occurs on the half-holiday; but, all the same, he will be grateful generally for the guidance. Of course, he can become the managing director of a hundred shops without any of this toil; and Parliament, supported by the Pharmaceutical Society, is aiming to establish that position on a permanent basis. Never mind; learn away: you cannot know too much. Two or three per cent. of the facts you absorb will come in useful in the course of your career, even if the examiners do not happen to call for them.

### One New Fact

for each hour's study, or, say, five hundred a year, should yield a fair stock of wisdom even for a pharmacist to start with, especially as every new item acquired tends to become a nucleus for many others. But knowledge is not attained that way. The mind refuses to assimilate a mere crowd of random facts. Teachers of memory always insist that to remember one thing it should be linked with some other thing. It is the association of ideas, the compilation of a series of facts into one argument, which is remembered. So, too, facts may be remembered if they are talked about. A discussion of them, a dispute about them, will fix them in the mind. If conversation is not available the student should write about what he has picked up. Take a view opposed to that which the book so glibly presents, and argue the matter out on paper with the author. It is not necessary to show the manuscript to anybody; but it is impossible to write about anything without getting a more exact appreciation of the subject, and becoming more ready to utilise the matter in the future. Read those questions of the Fairchild examiners. They are rather unconventional, but they are cleverly designed to test the availability of the knowledge you have acquired. You may not have previously connected the farm and the Pharmacopeia, but you ought to have the facts ready in your mind to marshal them in this association in five minutes if called upon to do so.

### The Invention of the Laryngoscope,

attributed to the late Signor Garcia, was the subject of much heated discussion in medical circles nearly fifty years ago. Everyone credits Garcia with having at least shown the way to the invention; no one doubts that so far as he was concerned his observations were original; but medical history hardly justifies the bestowal on him of the fame which was claimed on his behalf. Many medical investigators before him had experimented

with an arrangement of mirrors very similar to that which he devised. Notably Dr. Babington in 1829 exhibited to the Hunterian Society in London an instrument he had constructed, which he named the "glottiscope." The description of this device is to be found in the "London Medical Gazette" of that year. He had been largely anticipated by an Italian doctor of the name of Bozzini in 1807. In 1840 Liston ("Practical Surgery") describing oedema of the glottis, said: "It is possible to see the parts by the aid of a spectrum, similar to the mirror used by dentists, fixed on a long stem, previously dipped in warm water, and introduced face downwards into the throat." For some reason, however, these ideas did not attract permanent attention. Garcia's observations, on the other hand, were followed up by several medical professors who then realised their importance. Turek, of Vienna, was the best-known of these experimenters, but he, like Garcia, failed to make a practicable apparatus for want of proper adaptation of light. Garcia complained of the London sunlight, which would only occasionally give him results, and he called in the aid of Professor Williamson, who suggested the use of the limelight. But Garcia frankly admitted he could not succeed with that nor with the electric light, which he subsequently tried. It was Czermak, of Pesth, who perfected the principle of the instrument by introducing a concentrated light which he was able by means of prisms to throw on the parts to be examined, and who thus became the real founder of laryngoscopy. Garcia's observations were made in 1854; Czermak's paper on the laryngeal mirror was published in the "Vienna Medical Gazette" on March 27, 1858.

### Mr. Henniker Heaton,

for whose persistent and disinterested friendliness pharmacists have good reason to be grateful, has now organised a special crusade in which a hundred and twenty millions of English-speaking people will wish him good speed. A penny post between this country and the United States is so obviously desirable, if not necessary, that only a Postmaster-General and a Chancellor of the Exchequer can find arguments against it. The officials estimate the cost of such an innovation at 100,000*l.* for the first year; Mr. Henniker Heaton believes 25,000*l.* would cover the loss. The larger sum is only a penny income-tax for a fortnight, and the most inveterate economist would submit to that expense for the provision of a bond between two great English-speaking nations of the world which would do more to ensure permanent concord than a dozen ironclads could effect.

### The "Unmitigated Shop-front"

which Sir Aston Webb attacks is the thing which pays the rent, and it is not surprising that Regent Street tradesmen should regard its limitation in the interests of art with some dismay. The Crown landlord will charge for those pillars which are "to look as if they are supporting the superstructure," and they certainly cannot be utilised in the way of business in Regent Street. Artistic shop-fronts are all very well, but Sir Aston Webb's theory that the public are getting to believe that the quality of the articles displayed is in inverse proportion to the size of the display has yet to be established. The public go to Regent Street now to see goods in the shop-windows, and it is a fair assumption that if ten square yards of glass will attract ten customers, fifteen yards will attract fifteen. If another public, refined, æsthetic, long-haired, and poor, is tempted to the Regent Street of the future to see the Portland stone, the Royal Academy will rejoice, even though business should drift to regions where unmitigated shop-fronts are still permitted.



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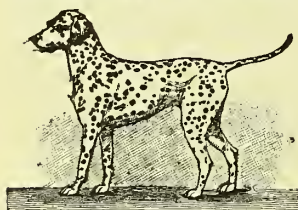
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## PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

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## Editorial Comments.

### Our External Trade.

THE Board of Trade Returns for June and the first six months of 1906 show once more the astonishing state of the trade of the United Kingdom, the total export and import business for the half-year reaching (apart from sixty-two millions of bullion) the enormous total of 525,585,733*l.*, a figure approximating closely to a year's export and import trade of the German Empire, and exceeding a year's similar trade of the United States. The handling of these goods is in itself a gigantic business, implying the employment of thousands of individuals, and the importance of the figures is enhanced when we look at the *per capita* equivalent. The combined exports and imports of the United Kingdom work out at 25*l.* per head of the population per annum, of which ten guineas is exports (eight guineas of this being home-made goods). Germany's figures are nine guineas of exports and imports per head, with 4*l.* 6*s.* of exports; and the United States 6*l.*, with 3*l.* 9*s.* of exports. One needs to have these figures in sharp contrast in order to realise that competition between our nation and these and other nations is in the natural order of things, but it would be erroneous to come to the conclusion that we have as much to lose as our competitors have to gain. Their gains are only in part at our expense, for if there is one thing that competition does it is to create new business, and this is especially true of foreign trade. In fifty years the export trade in British goods has trebled in total, and increased from 3*l.* 10*s.* per head to over 8*l.*; and re-export business has increased proportionately. The figures for the first six months of the



present year, compared with those for a similar period in 1904 and 1905, are :

	1904	1905	1906
Imports ...	271,953,771/.	273,131,516/.	300,573,335/.
Exports ...	181,179,672/.	95,760,514/.	225,012,398/.

It is apparent that we are dealing this year with "boom" figures. Glancing at the imports, we find about 600,000/ more paid this year for grain and flour, but rather unequal distribution—*e.g.*, wheat has been 800,000/ less, but wheat meal and flour about as much more, while the imports of maize have gone up by 900,000/. The meat-bill has gone up by two millions, practically all "dead," and other kinds of food, from butter to fruit and vegetables, by four millions; while dutiable foods have increased by half a million. We note that over 17 million hundredweight of sugar has been imported, at a value of 8 $\frac{1}{10}$  millions, whereas for the first half of last year the imports were 12 $\frac{8}{10}$  million hundredweight, and the value 10 millions. Tea and other foodstuffs account for a half-million increase. The imports of saccharin have more than doubled (596,571 oz., compared with 221,596 oz. in 1905), but only 245,369 oz. has been taken out of bond. With wines, spirits, and tobaccos, the "food" imports show an increase from 109 millions in January-June 1905 to 115 millions this year. Raw materials increased from 92 $\frac{4}{10}$  millions to 105 $\frac{2}{10}$  millions. Ores show 1 $\frac{3}{10}$  million increase, wood 1 $\frac{1}{10}$  million, cotton 2 $\frac{6}{10}$  millions, wool 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  millions, and other textile materials  $\frac{6}{10}$  million. The most notable increases in other raw materials are 12,668,387/ total value of oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums, compared with 11,620,857/ last year, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  million more for hides, and about a million in "miscellaneous," a third of which is in caoutchouc. We have imported nearly 9 millions more of manufactures—78 $\frac{9}{10}$  as compared with 70 $\frac{2}{10}$  in 1905. Four millions of this comprised metals, in which our natural resources are limited; 1 $\frac{6}{10}$  million was in yarns and fabrics, 1 $\frac{1}{10}$  million in leather goods, and  $\frac{1}{10}$  million in "miscellaneous" manufactures.

The exports for the year so far may be shown in contrast with January-June 1905, in pounds sterling, thus :

	1905	1906
I. Food, drink, and tobacco ...	7,734,568	8,715,688
II. Raw materials ...	17,514,224	20,623,347
III. Manufactures ...	128,280,667	148,714,130
IV. Miscellaneous ...	2,176,762	2,540,351

The above are exclusive of re-exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise, which amounted to : I. 6,002,563/ (+314,033/ over 1905), II. 25,406,625/ (+1,532,018/), III. 12,922,373/ (+2,477,831/), and IV. 90,321/ (+40,707/). The most forcible fact about the exports of British and Irish produce is that the only decrease is in grain; in every other item there has been an aggregate increase. We pick out a few of the items dealt in by those who use THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST—*i.e.*, exports for the six months :

	1905	1906
	£	£
Aërated waters ...	84,799	105,020
Chutney, sauces, &c. ...	300,000	345,206
Vinegar ...	22,922	23,214
Scientific instruments...	283,786	305,561
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours	7,585,978	8,026,894
Medicinal preparations alone	703,923	734,783
Soap, toilet ...	119,543	123,574

The imports of chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours during the same period this year were valued at 5,055,310/. The quinine account for the half-year works out thus :

IMPORTED.			EXPORTED.		
	Oz.	Value		Oz.	£
		£			
June ...	108,690	3,160	{ 104,066	...	4,985
			{ 12,516	...	451
Jan.-June ...	1,137,090	40,356	{ 508,471	...	25,291
			{ 41,720	...	1,870

The smaller figures under Exported represent foreign quinine re-exported, the larger represent British-produce. This year's exports of the latter compare with 365,538 oz. in 1905, although last month's exports were about 17,000 oz. less. The imports of quinine this year are startlingly large compared with 1905 (377,456 oz.) and 1904 (667,400 oz.), while last month's imports were nearly five times more than in June 1905. It has to be noted that the bark-imports are less this year—*viz.*, 14,184 cwt.; compared with 15,608 cwt. in 1905. The Board of Trade clerks will need to look to their reputation for accuracy; the figures they give this month for saccharin-exports are curious. We reproduce them below :

June.			Six months.		
Oz.	1905	1906	1905	1906	
...	208	19,520	...	8,474	35,720
£ ...	7	362	...	135	29

The item is "saccharin and mixtures containing saccharin or other substances of like nature or use"; it may therefore be possible that the 35,720 oz. exported this year only contained 29/ worth of saccharin. If so the Board's statistics for quantity are peculiarly valueless.

## A Semi-Jubilee.

THE Society of Chemical Industry is taking its twenty-fifth anniversary very quietly, but at least it has met in Manchester, the place of its birth; and for President it has this year a distinguished chemist whose life has been devoted to the academic side, as was also the venerable and respected first President, Sir Henry E. Roscoe. The meeting at which Sir Henry was appointed was held at the Chemical Society's rooms, London, on April 4, 1881, and then, we reported, a statement was submitted beginning—

At the last general meeting of the sub-committee, held at the Owens College, Manchester, on December 14, 1880, it was resolved that a Society of Chemical Engineers be established, and a sub-committee was appointed to make preparations for this meeting, and for considering the details of a scheme to be laid before you.

Dr. Divers appears to have taken this as the starting-point of his address on Wednesday, the first part of which was devoted to what we may call the inadequacy of society descriptions, and the rest to an historical sketch of the Society and an estimate of the work it has accomplished. The period of the Society's incubation was prolonged. It was first spoken of by Mr. John Hargreaves. A meeting was held at Widnes on November 21, 1879, and by April 19, 1880, Sir Henry Roscoe had called a meeting about it. The real inaugural meeting was at Burlington House in 1881, as already stated, and there Sir Henry Roscoe, who presided, proposed "that a society for the advancement of chemical industry be and hereby is established." This was carried. Mr. Eustace Carey proposed that it be called the "Society of Chemical Engineers"; Mr. Weldon suggested "Society of Chemical Industry"; and Mr. Tyrer, ever conciliatory, "Society of Chemical Industry and Chemical Engineering." But Dr. Mond pointed out that Chemical Industry includes Chemical Engineering. We observe that the opponents of Mr. Carey's title, who spoke, were, besides Mr. Weldon, Professor Armstrong, Dr. Mond, Mr. Muspratt, Mr. Lowthian Bell, and Mr. Spiller. For Mr. Carey's title were Mr. Forster and Mr. David Howard. The success of the past twenty-five years has demonstrated that the inaugural meeting was right in not adopting the title "Society of Chemical Engineers," for the actual title and the constitution of the Society have enabled all branches of chemistry to take part in its work; even the so-called "theoretical chemists," such as this year's President, have actively participated in it, and have been of enormous



assistance to the Society in advising upon its publications, which Dr. Divers rightly regards as the organisation's principal service to chemical industry. The presidency of Dr. Edward Divers is a link between the old school of chemistry exponents and the new, and between Britain and Japan. About half a century ago most professors of chemistry were doctors of medicine, the old or alchemical association still persisting to that extent. Dr. Divers is a doctor of medicine as well as a doctor of science, and his first educational appointment after leaving Queen's College, Galway (whither he went from the Royal College of Science), was as lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence in Middlesex Hospital Medical School. This he left in 1873 to fill the chair of chemistry at the Imperial College of Engineering at Tokyo, and his work is held in grateful remembrance by the Japanese, for whom he established a school of chemistry *sui generis*. He retired as Emeritus Professor of the Imperial University, with the decorations of the Sacred Treasure and the Rising Sun, and during the past decade has been one of the most prominent figures in British chemical circles—a man esteemed for his geniality, a chemist respected for his wide knowledge and perspicacity.

## Protection and Defence.

It is ten years ago last January since the Proprietary Articles Trade Association was founded; some predicted ten months as a sufficient time for its life and burial, and here we have the tenth annual report before us. Whether another ten have still to come or will not come we do not venture to say; but there are ample reasons why they should. Undoubtedly the existence of the first ten years is largely—mainly—due to the indefatigable work of Mr. Glyn-Jones, but we do not hesitate to say that if he sticks to it for another five years, the Association will have become as requisite to the chemist as taking down the shop-shutters or pulling up the blind, so that it will be the natural thing to support it. When that happens Mr. Glyn-Jones may safely be nominated for an honorary position should his energies be required in other directions.

The tenth annual report may be put into smaller compass than the page which will be presented to the members at the meeting in Anderton's Hotel next Wednesday. First as to membership. We give the figures for the past four years:

	1902	1903	1904	1905
Retailers ... ..	1,989	2,454	3,459	3,647
Manufacturers ... ..	81	118	148	214
Wholesalers ... ..	all leaders in the country (22)			

All these paid their subscriptions; there might have been more retailers, but many are waiting for a canvasser to call for their subscriptions, says the report—"an expensive way of getting revenue." The report then refers gratefully to the help given by local associations, next to the large accession of articles to the protected list, and "whilst cases of cutting have been numerous, the cases where the Association has been defied are rare. The Council has now no fear of its ability to ultimately bring any offender into line." We are glad to hear this, for on more than one occasion during the past year we have found it to be our duty to give publicity to complaints that cutting cases were not attended to as energetically as was desired. Co-operative trading is the next item in the report, and it is stated that only thirteen of the 240 firms whose articles were on the protected list have not agreed to impose the P.A.T.A. condition relating to the giving of bonus and dividend tickets. Such is the record, apart from compliments to the loyal participators, and it is a good one. As to substitution, the report states that "the Council will in future deal with such cases as they do with

those of cutting." The net income during the year was 2,193*l.*, of which manufacturers supplied 1,123*l.* 10*s.*, wholesalers 110*l.* 5*s.*, and retailers 911*l.* 15*s.*; honorary members contributing fifteen guineas. Although manufacturers contribute more than half, the fact must be borne in mind that the P.A.T.A. is practically a co-operative provision of the clerical and other labour for maintaining the prices of their goods. It costs some firms who protect their goods otherwise than through the P.A.T.A. hundreds a year to look after cutters: the charge to P.A.T.A. manufacturers is five guineas. The year's expenditure amounted to 1,479*l.*, so that the balance on the year is 714*l.* Salaries (674*l.*), "Record" (291*l.*), and Postage (101*l.*) are the only three-figure items in the payments, and the 1,066*l.* works out at 5*s.* 6*d.* per member, whereas the similar items provided by the Bloomsbury organisation amount to 5,529*l.*, or 18*s.* per subscribing member.

With the P.A.T.A. report is issued the sixth annual report of the Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd., which has done so well that during the year it has wiped out an adverse balance of 73*l.* 4*s.* and ends with a balance of 543*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* in hand, the expenditure having amounted to 894*l.* The income in subscriptions was 1,497*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The present membership is 2,941. The report deals in detail with the work done during the year. Apart from advice, five claims for damages were settled, besides others resisted and abandoned, and many police-court cases have been successfully defended. The record is good on the whole, and we are not disposed to undervalue it because it is not exciting; for the better the C.D.A. does its work, the less shall we hear of it, seeing that it consists in settling the legal difficulties of individual chemists, who certainly make no prayer for publicity. The first paragraph of the report is a rather dainty morsel, which is worth reprinting. The directors say—

The 'only disturbing element on a large scale that has needed the attention of the Association is the unjust attempt on the part of a section of Parliament to make a statutory extension of the right to use chemists' titles to companies of unqualified persons. As one of the objects of the C.D.A. is to supply information to members respecting any new Acts of Parliament affecting them in their business, and to watch such legislation in their interest, action (in conjunction with other Societies affected) has been taken on behalf of the orthodox holders of these titles, and it is earnestly hoped that the protest and suggestions sent in your name to the proper quarter may tend towards a satisfactory result.

"Other Societies" is good, especially as the Council of one of them last week specially thanked the C.D.A. for its assistance!

## B.P.C.

The promise of the Birmingham meeting being a success from the practical point of view is assured. Besides the papers announced last week, which were perhaps a trifle to the super-scientific side, the following will also be communicated:

- "The Emulsification of Aqueous Liquids with Theobroma Oil in the Preparation of Suppositories," by S. Taylor.
- "Acetic Acid," by A. G. C. Paterson.
- "Powdered Extracts of Nux Vomica," by E. H. Farr and R. Wright.
- "Note on Strophanthus and Strophanthin," by E. W. Mann.
- "A New Simple Method for Moulding Bougies," by A. W. Gerrard.
- "The Flora of East Worcestershire," by J. Humphrey.
- "The Midland Flora in Historical Aspect," by Dr. Hill-house.
- "Recent Chemical Discoveries in the Eucalypts," by H. G. Smith, F.C.S.

It is desirable that the papers should be as well discussed as possible. Some of them give opportunities to those who are plain practical chemists, especially those on pure pharmacy topics.



**The Lull.**

As the wild wind blows in a fierce delight,  
 And the thunder rolls in a darkening sky,  
 So the gusts of speech in tempestuous night  
 Have been heard in the land both far and nigh;  
 As the wild wind dies in the cool, grey dawn,  
 And the air is clear, and the earth is still,  
 So the curtain of peace o'er the Craft is drawn,  
 For Revenue blocks the Poisons Bill.

**Bouverie Street on the Bills.**

"X. Y. Z.," a "Daily News" writer, has reached the A B C stage of pharmacy legislation. In the issue of July 7 he says:

Despite the regrettable illness of Mr. Idris, the struggle in reference to pharmacy legislation continues. There are two Bills before Parliament—one a Government measure which has come from the Lords, and the other Mr. Winfrey's more stringent proposal. Mr. Winfrey and his friends are not satisfied that the Government Bill goes far enough, and they have asked that the two Bills be referred to a Select Committee. In a written answer Mr. Gladstone refuses, and his refusal means that the Government Bill must be accepted or rejected as it stands. It frankly acknowledges the right of a limited liability company to carry on business in several places as chemists, but imposes upon the company the necessity of installing a qualified chemist in every one of its shops, with the name of the qualified man prominently displayed.

Mr. Winfrey's Bill is much more severe. It sets up a register of chemists' shops and of practising chemists, and it insists, not only that the man behind the counter shall be qualified, but also that the director of the public company which owns the shops shall be qualified—a provision which would strike at more than one well-known managing director. Both Bills impose upon limited liability companies the same obligations as already rest upon individuals. Ireland is, of course, particularly interested in ensuring that nothing shall be done to restrict the sale of poisons, like sheep-dips, which are designed for purely agricultural purposes. This is, I believe, ensured by the Government measure.

There is not much amiss about all this, except that "X. Y. Z." has not quite grasped that the Bills are essentially different in principle. The Government Bill is one to annul the provisions of the Sale of Poisons Act so that certain poisons for agricultural and horticultural purposes may be sold without the wise precautions of that Act as regards the qualification of the vendors. With this Bill proposals respecting shop-management, companies' shops, and a compulsory curriculum for chemists have been incorporated—these proposals, in different form, being the backbone of the Pharmaceutical Society's Bill. Ireland does not want the Government Bill extended to Ireland—at least most of the Irish members have intimated their intention of opposing Clause 7.

**The Siren.**

As the sword of Justice waves on high,  
 With a fearful, awesome, wild menace,  
 So the Durham Solon's watchful eye  
 Turns hawklike to the chemist's place.  
 Then alas! for the turps and the aqua calc.,  
 Condemned by the man whom the test-tube owns;  
 Till the siren-song, like a Celtic valse,  
 Shows the soothing skill of a glib Glyn-Jones.

**"Tabloid" Prices.**

Progress was reported in this matter at the meeting of the London Chemists' Association this week. On January 3 last the L.C.A. unanimously passed the following resolution:

This meeting of the London Chemists' Association expresses its disapproval of the action of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. in refusing to join the P.A.T.A. and considers their system of protection ineffectual.

As the result of two conferences with Mr. Wellcome the Association on Wednesday passed a resolution that the

above is not to be regarded as a vote of censure on his firm. We gather, therefore, that the way is now clear for negotiations to proceed, and that Mr. Wellcome was "top dog" in the conferences that have been held.

**The Lost.**

As the aim of the World is the flush of Wealth,  
 So the chemist strives with the strenuous Best,  
 And he keeps grave ward of the World's unhealth,  
 And obeys the medicine-man's behest.  
 But he scarce had thought of that unknown gold,  
 That cheerful million and a half,  
 That has gone with the drugs that he never sold,  
 With the drugs that the doctors' patients quaff.

**BIRKENHEAD AND WIRRAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.**

THE annual meeting was held on Thursday, July 5, at the Association rooms, Grange Road West, Birkenhead, Mr. A. H. Ellithorpe (Vice-President) in the chair.

After a number of matters had been disposed of relative to the alteration of rules of the Association, Mr. F. C. Cooling, the Secretary, read his

**REPORT.**

The session, he said, had been a very interesting and busy one, with plenty of matter for discussion, including the guarantees given by wholesale houses, liability for syphons, the Poisons and Pharmacy Bills, the question of direct representation of pharmacy in Parliament, and co-operative societies and the P.A.T.A. In May a paper was read by Mr. Barlow, of Manchester. There had also been a successful smoking-concert and most successful whist-drives—one in Birkenhead and another in Seacombe. The attendance during the year had been very satisfactory.

Mr. A. E. Breeze presented the balance-sheet, audited by Messrs. Snow and Stelfox, which was adopted. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring officers—Mr. E. A. Naylor (President), Mr. A. H. Ellithorpe (Vice-President), Mr. A. E. Breeze (Treasurer), Mr. F. C. Cooling (Secretary), and Messrs. Snow and Stelfox (auditors).

**THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS**

for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mr. A. H. Ellithorpe; Vice-President, Mr. Sturt; Secretary, Mr. A. J. Stones; Secretary for Wallasey, Mr. S. S. Holford; Treasurer, Mr. A. J. Stelfox; Auditors, Messrs. Snow and Robinson. An Executive Committee was appointed including the present officers and the officers of last session, also Messrs. James, Somerville, Wynne, W. S. Robinson, and Snow.

The next meeting will be held in September.

**Information Wanted.**

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

92/42. Present address in London of the Compagnie Française.

91/52. Present address of English agents for "Crani-tonic" hair-preparation.

88/8. Manufacturers of cheap photographic mounts.

6/7. What is the composition of "solentic mineral," used in brazing cycle-frames?

POISONED BY A MEDICINE-SAMPLE.—At Chatham, Ont., on June 20, a coroner's jury, in the case of a little girl who died suddenly, decided that the child came to her death through eating a free medicine-sample thrown in front of her father's door. The physician's evidence showed conclusively that death was caused by opium or morphine. The jury strongly condemned the practice of distributing medicine-samples from door to door.



## Legal Reports.

### High Court Cases.

#### SANTAL PERLES.

THE case, *Robbins v. Bartlett Hooper & Co.*, came before Mr. Justice Kekewich in the Chancery Division on July 12. It was an action to restrain the defendants from using the title "santal perles" and from putting up such perles in a certain manner. Mr. Sebastian, for the defendants, now informed his Lordship that after conference of both parties it was agreed that the action should be dismissed, and there would be no order as to costs. His Lordship asked if the plaintiff agreed, and Mr. Robbins being in court intimated assent, and was asked to step forward and sign the necessary document, which he did.

#### COMPANY DENTISTS.

IN the High Court of Justice, Dublin, Chancery Division, on July 5, Mr. FitzGibbin, B.L. (instructed by Messrs. W. G. Bradley & Son, solicitors), moved for an order that a concurrent writ might be issued and served outside the jurisdiction upon Mr. John Alexander, Mr. Philip Bradlaw Phillips, and Mr. William Collier, all residing in England. The action was one brought at the suit of the Attorney-General for Ireland (at and by the relation of Mr. Kevin E. O'Duffy, Hon. Secretary of the Irish Branch of the British Dental Association) to restrain Henry J. Bradlaw, Surgeon-Dentist, Ltd., of 78 Harcourt Street, Dublin, and the directors and members of the said company, from advertising for custom under, and from taking or using the name, style, addition, or description of surgeon-dentists, or any name, style, addition, or description containing the word "dentist" either alone or in combination with any other word, or words, or any name, title, style, addition, or description implying, or reasonably calculated to induce the public to believe, that the business carried on by the said company was conducted or carried on by a person or persons registered under the Dentists Act, 1878, or specially qualified to practise dentistry; and for a declaration that the defendant company was not formed for a lawful purpose under the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900; and for an injunction to restrain the defendant company, and the directors and members thereof, from using the title "dentist" either alone or in combination with any other word or words in the memorandum of association of the said company. Counsel moved on the affidavit of Mr. Arthur E. Bradley, solicitor for the plaintiff, in which it was set out that the writ in the action was issued on May 23 last; that the defendants who were resident within the jurisdiction had been served; that the defendants, John Alexander, Philip Bradlaw Phillips, and William Collier were resident in England and were British subjects, and were necessary parties to the action; and that the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction of that Court.—The Court granted the order sought.

### Pharmacy Acts (Ireland).

#### A DRUGGIST CHARGED WITH COMPOUNDING.

AT the Londonderry Petty Sessions on July 5, four summonses were listed for hearing at the suit of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland against Frederick William McCully, Victoria Road, Waterside, Londonderry. One was for that, on March 15, he sold a medical prescription to William McGlennon, defendant not being registered at the time of the sale as a pharmaceutical chemist under the 1875 Act; in a second summons the defendant was charged with keeping open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding medical prescriptions; two other summonses charged the defendant with like offences on May 3.—Mr. Joseph Donnelly, solicitor, Belfast, appeared for the Pharmaceutical Society; and the defendant was represented by Mr. C. S. Caldwell, solicitor.

Mr. Donnelly said that the defendant is a registered druggist, but is not registered as a pharmaceutical chemist, and he is therefore not entitled to compound poisons or medical prescriptions. On March 15, from information conveyed to the Society, their inspector went into Mr. McCully's shop

with a medical prescription, and had it made up. He did not mean to say that the prescription was not properly filled, but that was not the point in the present case.

Dr. James Craig was handed a prescription by Mr. Donnelly. The doctor admitted the prescription was in his handwriting, but he said he could not recall for whom it had been presented. It was marked "Robinson's son."

Mr. Caldwell: It is for a baby. (Laughter.)

William McGlennon, inspector in the service of the Pharmaceutical Society, said in consequence of directions he received from a member of the Pharmaceutical Society he went on March 15 to the defendant's premises, and asked the assistant in charge if he could fill the prescription referred to. He replied he could, and witness gave him a bottle, and said he would return for it in half an hour. At the expiration of that time he went back, and received the bottle of medicine (produced), paying 9d. for it. On May 3 he went back to the shop and asked the assistant if he could give another bottle of the medicine he had prepared for him (mentioning the name "Robinson") in March. After examining his prescription-book the assistant said he had it, and made up the bottle (produced). He paid 9d. for this bottle of medicine also.

Mr. Caldwell: Whom did you get your instructions from?

Witness: From Mr. Tait, a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, in Belfast.

Were you speaking to any other member of the Society?—I was speaking to Mr. Stewart in Duke Street. I noticed his was a chemist's shop, and I went in to ask where Mr. McCully's premises were.

Did you know that Mr. Stewart's place was burned recently?—No; I am a stranger in Derry.

Mr. Caldwell, for the defendant, said as it was a criminal prosecution Mr. McCully was unable to give evidence himself, but he (Mr. Caldwell) could tell the Bench that Mr. McCully was perfectly innocent of the whole transaction. He knew nothing whatever about what was going on. He knew, however, that this was not a sufficient excuse; but he thought the Society, in issuing two sets of summonses for this offence, was going a little beyond the mark. He suggested that the Magistrates should deal with one set of summonses only.

Mr. Donnelly said he would consent to one summons on each date being dealt with. At the same time he pointed out that the penalty is 5*l.*, without the reservation "not exceeding."

The Bench then fined the defendant 5*l.* for keeping open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding medical prescriptions on March 15, and 5*l.* for selling a medical prescription on May 3, and allowed 20*s.* costs in each case.

### The Apothecaries Act, 1815.

#### PAID UP.

AT the Manchester County Court, July 9, before Judge Parry, the Master, Wardens, and Society of Apothecaries of the City of London had brought an action against John Mooney, of 2 St. Mary's Gate, Manchester, to recover 20*l.* for having practised as an apothecary. The case, however, was not tried, the money having been paid.

### Spirits Act.

#### SALE OF METHYLATED SPIRITS.

AT Littlehampton (Sussex) on July 9, William Sargent Ockenden, River Road, Littlehampton, was summoned for selling methylated spirits without a licence, and for neglecting to have his premises registered for the sale of the spirits. It was explained that the defendant has a licence for his High Street premises but not for those at River Road. On May 5 a person purchased a quart of methylated spirits at the River Road shop. Although defendant stated that the spirits were only kept at River Road for private purposes he was fined 6*l.* 7*s.*, including costs.

### Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act, 1893.

#### FALSE INVOICE.

AT Spalding Petty Sessions on July 3, T. W. Mays & Sons, Ltd., manure-manufacturers, Bourne, were summoned by the Holland County Council for "causing an invoice of bone



manure for use as a fertiliser to be false in a material particular, in stating that the article contained 1.25 per cent. of nitrogen, whereas it only contained 0.63 per cent." According to the prosecution, a farmer bought four tons of compound manure from defendants, and in accordance with the first section of the Act the vendor was compelled to give particulars of the ingredients of the manure on the invoice, these particulars constituting a warranty. The invoice declared that the manure contained 25 per cent. of organic matter, 1.25 per cent. of nitrogen, 10 per cent. of phosphates, and 1.20 per cent. of potash; whereas according to the analysis of Mr. E. Wightman Pell, the county analyst, the ingredients were: Nitrogen 0.63 per cent. phosphates (soluble and insoluble taken together), 8.10 per cent., and potash 1.32 per cent. The sample was thus deficient in nitrogen and phosphates.—The Bench imposed a fine of 5*l.*, a special solicitor's fee of 1*l.*, and the usual costs.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### CAMPHORATED OIL.

THERE have been very few summonses at the North London Police Court under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts this year, and not one against a chemist, though many samples from dozens of chemists have been taken. The record was broken on Tuesday, July 10, when an inspector under the Hackney Borough Council took out a summons against a chemist in respect of camphorated oil.

### X-ray Burns.

THE case of *Ellis v. Bridge* was again heard in the Nisi Prius Court at the Hants Assizes, Winchester, on July 9, by Mr. Justice Lawrence and a special jury. This was an action by a solicitor's clerk against Messrs. Bridge & Co., Ltd., chemists, Bournemouth, for alleged negligent use of x-rays by Mr. Harold Keene, a director of the defendant company. Plaintiff suffers from locomotor ataxy, and Dr. Ord prescribed x-ray treatment, which he obtained at the defendants' establishment. He suffered afterwards from x-ray burns, which were the damage alleged. The case was previously heard in February (*C. & D.*, February 17, p. 270), when the jury disagreed. Plaintiff was now represented by Mr. Percy St. Gerans and Mr. Walter Lloyd (instructed by Mr. Harold Salt); and Mr. Clavell Salter, K.C., M.P., Mr. Ernest Charles, and Mr. Holman Gregory (instructed by Mr. E. H. Bone) represented the defendants.—The defendants denied they were employed by plaintiff, that he suffered damage, or that there was any negligence; and that if plaintiff did suffer any damage or negligence from the treatment, it was carried out under the orders of Dr. Ord. Evidence for the plaintiff was given by himself, Dr. Chisholm Williams, superintendent of the x-ray department of the West London Hospital, Dr. W. T. Ord, Mrs. Ellis, and Miss E. Charlton.

The case was carried over to Tuesday, when Mr. George E. Bridge and Mr. Harold Keene (of the defendant company) gave evidence for the defence, and expert evidence on their behalf was given by Mr. Walter Caldwell, manager of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys' x-ray department; Mr. James H. Gardner, Editor of the Röntgen Society's "Journal" (who has for twenty-five years been assistant to Sir William Crookes); Dr. J. Ward Cousins, and Dr. James Oscar. The evidence for the plaintiff was to the effect that the Crookes tube was placed too near (4 in.) the feet, and so caused the burn; while for the defendants it was submitted that the tube was never placed closer than 12 in., and the case was only undertaken on condition that Dr. Ord supervised it. The expert evidence for the defence supported the contention that Mr. Keene had applied the rays under approved conditions, and the medical men attributed plaintiff's inability to walk to the advanced state of the locomotor ataxy, and not to the burns.—His Lordship, in summing up, said the question for the jury to decide was whether the plaintiff's case was aggravated by negligence on the part of the defendant. Neither Mr. Keene nor Mr. Bridge was anxious to undertake the case, and it was understood that Dr. Ord would supervise it. The question was whether it was likely or not that a person of Mr. Keene's knowledge of the rays would put the tube three or four

inches away?—The jury, after brief consultation, found there was no negligence on the part of defendants, and expressed sympathy with the plaintiff, in which his Lordship concurred.—Judgment accordingly.

### County Court Case.

#### CHEMISTS' LABELS CAUSE DISMISSAL.

AT Shoreditch County Court on Thursday, July 3, before Judge Smyly, K.C., William James Hicks, printer's assistant, of 58 Blackheath Road, S.E., sued Messrs. L. Alexander, Fife & Co., chemists' label printers, of 5 and 6 Wallis Road, Hackney Wick, to recover 10*l.* in lieu of wages in consequence of having been summarily discharged. Mr. Overend was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Stephen Jones, barrister, appeared for the defendants. The plaintiff's case was that he had been engaged by defendants at a salary of 2*l.* 5*s.* per week, with a guarantee of three months' work, subject to the proviso that his work should be up to the standard that he professed it to be. At the end of three weeks he was handed a cheque for two weeks' money and summarily discharged.

For the defence Mr. Alexander Fife said he would not be far wrong if he said the plaintiff had spoiled 100,000 chemists' labels of various sorts. He handed up one label for Pyrometol, for Messrs. Johnson & Son, manufacturing chemists. These people, he said, were the most particular he knew, and if the absolute shade of sienna was not obtained they would return the goods. This was their trade-mark label, and it was the colour as well as the wording that constituted the trade-mark. Plaintiff knew all this, but spoiled thousands in colour which they would not dare to send to the customer. The same thing applied to Erik Hansen's cod-liver oil emulsion.

At Judge Smyly's request Mr. Hooker, a junior partner, and manager of the defendant firm, gave a list of over twenty spoilages; and the Judge considered that defendants were justified in discharging the man. Accordingly judgment was entered for them, with costs.

### Bankruptcies and Failures.

*Re FRANCIS WILLIAM BIDIE* (trading as F. Bidie & Co.), Horninglow Road and Station Street, Burton-on-Trent, Chemist and Druggist.—The trustee under this failure reports that he has completed the winding-up of the estate, the assets having only realised sufficient to pay to the unsecured creditors a first and final dividend of 1*s.* 8½*d.* in the pound.

*Re THOMAS RAMSEY KENT*, 76 New Cut, Lambeth; also trading at 103 Westminster Bridge Road, and at 226 Blackfriars Road, S.E. Pharmaceutical Chemist.—This bankrupt, who failed in March 1901, applied to Mr. Registrar Brougham on July 6, at the London Bankruptcy Court, for an order of discharge. Mr. G. W. Chapman, Official Receiver, reported that the unsecured liabilities amounted to 1,012*l.*, and the estate had realised 72*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* In 1873 the bankrupt's father bought him a chemist's business at 103 Westminster Bridge Road, and in June 1890 the bankrupt purchased from his father's executors two other shops at 226 Blackfriars Road and 76 New Cut. He carried on the three shops until the failure, which he attributed to excess of expenses over profits for some years owing to increased competition in trade. On the grounds of insufficiency of assets to pay 10*s.* in the pound to the creditors and of imperfect bookkeeping, the Registrar imposed the minimum suspension of two years. Order entered accordingly.

*Re ARTHUR POLLITT* (trading as Arthur Pollitt & Co.), 36 Church Lane, Prestwich, Lancs., Manufacturing Chemist.—The statement of affairs filed shows gross liabilities amounting to 179*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*, of which 142*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* is expected to rank, and the net assets are estimated to realise 20*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* The debtor states that he started business at 93 Bury New Road, Prestwich, in May 1904, as a manufacturing chemist, borrowing 50*l.* from his father. He has always conducted the business from his dwelling-house. He mostly dealt in aniline colours and chemicals for bleachers, and he used to obtain orders for goods and instruct the manufacturers to forward the goods direct to his customers. Debtor has never prepared any balance-sheets or statement of assets and liabilities. He first knew that he could not pay all his debts in full about last February, and has since contracted debts hoping that trade would improve and enable him to pay them. He ascribes his failure to household and personal expenses exceeding income,



lack of capital, and bad trade.—The public examination was held on July 9 at Salford, before the Registrar (Mr. Addie). Questioned by the Official Receiver (Mr. J. Grant Gibson), the debtor stated that he commenced business as a manufacturing chemist in May 1904, with 50% lent him by his father, and he had repaid it by degrees. He was not a manufacturer, and he would be correctly described as a dealer. He had always been in the business, and previous to starting his business he was a traveller. The debtor denied that he had any money invested in the Manchester Corporation. He had no furniture except what he got from a furnishing company on hire, and a few articles which belonged to his wife. In order to make a living he would have had to do six or seven times the amount of business he was doing. The examination was concluded.

## Gazette.

### Partnerships Dissolved.

**Barron, W. N., and Wrangham, W.,** Ascot, Berks, physicians and surgeons.  
**Cock, W., and Tilbury, R.,** Queen's Road, Peckham, London, S.E., medical practitioners.  
**Knott, E. M., and Winterbotham, R.,** Brixworth, Northants, general medical practitioners.  
**Lloyd, J. B., and Wood, J.,** under the style of Higgin, Lloyd & Co., Manchester, manufacturing chemists.  
**Fowell, H. E., and Gundlach, J.,** Upper Clapton, London, N.E., physicians and surgeons.  
**Watson, A. W., and Bishop, E. G.,** under the style of Watson & Wates, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., homœopathic medicine manufacturers and chemists.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### ORDERS MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

**Benthall, Albert,** Haverstock Hill, London, N.W., doctor of medicine—discharge suspended for two years and six months ending December 31, 1908.  
**Kent, Harry Musgrave Baker,** Doxey and Stafford, mineral water manufacturer—discharge suspended for two years ending June 8, 1908.

## New Companies and Company News.

**A. WATSON (CARDIFF), LTD.**—Capital 1,000%, in 17 shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on in Machen Place, Cardiff, as "A. Watson," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in aerated and mineral waters, etc. No initial public issue. A. Watson is the first director, and may retain office while holding 350 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 1 Castle Street, Cardiff.

**ELFIN, LTD.**—Registered at Edinburgh with a capital of 2,500%, in 17 shares. Objects: To acquire the rights (including trade-mark) of the "Elfin" non-poisonous weed-killer, and to carry on the business of general merchants, manufacturers, weed-killer makers, merchants, and seedsmen. The first directors are Messrs. Walter M. Greening, advertising agent, London; A. B. Kerr, Hawick; and W. T. Barrie, N.B., Hawick. Registered office, 77 High Street, Hawick.

**DERMATINE CO., LTD.**—Capital 35,000%, in 10,000 non-cumulative preference shares of 1% each and 50,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each. Objects: To adopt an agreement with the Dermatine Co., Ltd., and R. F. H. Webb, the liquidator thereof, and to carry on the business of manufacturers and sellers of dermatine and dermatised articles, chemical and other productions, rubber goods, etc. The subscribers are: R. F. H. Webb, 95 Neate Street, S.E., managing director; A. J. Lavington, Dashwood House, E.C., chartered secretary; C. R. C. Hart, 95 Neate Street, Camberwell, S.E., general manager; C. E. Ford, 255 Albany Road, Camberwell, S.E., clerk; P. S. Shirlcliffe, 12 Kitto Road, New Cross, S.E., traveller; G. H. Hannay, 36 Hanover Park, Peckham, S.E., clerk; and Emil Fah, 104 Peckham Road, S.E., clerk. No initial public issue. The first directors are F. J. R. Breuer, R. F. H. Webb, and A. J. Lavington. Qualification 125%. Remuneration 100% each per annum and 10 per cent. of the amounts distributed on the ordinary shares, divisible. Registered office, 95 Neate Street, Camberwell, S.E.

**INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS, LTD.**—The directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares in respect of the six months ended June 30.

**DR. TIBBLES' VI-COCOA, LTD.**—At an extraordinary general meeting of this company, held at Cannon Street Hotel,

London, E.C., on July 11, Sir William Treloar presiding, it was resolved that the name of the company be changed to "The Watford Manufacturing Co., Ltd."

**INCORPORATED INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE.**—A general meeting was held on July 9, when Sir William Broadbent, Bart., was elected President and Sir William Bennett, Surgeon-General Cleghorn, Sir Alfred Cooper, Mr. Mayo Robson, and Professor Sims Woodhead were also elected as Vice-Presidents of the Association.

**MRS. POMEROY, LTD.**—A circular has been issued by Mr. A. E. Tilley, of 8 Staple Inn, London, W.C., giving notice to creditors of this company to send names, addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims to him before August 4. The liquidator announces that the business has been sold as a going concern to Mr. E. H. Girling.

**ANGLO-SICILIAN SULPHUR CO., LTD.**—An extraordinary general meeting of this company was held at Winchester House, London, E.C., on July 10, for the purpose of considering certain proposals which the Italian Government intend to submit to the Italian legislature (see *C. & D.*, July 7, p. 26). A resolution authorising the directors to assent was agreed to.

**TREACHER & CO., LTD.**—The directors' report and balance-sheet for the past year show a balance of about Rs. 85,000. Of this the directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 35 per share, and, after setting aside Rs. 5,000 for depreciation, carrying forward Rs. 10,000. The amount of business done continues to show a steady increase. The turnover during the year has been the largest for some years past, while the working-expenses have been reduced.

**CASH SUPPLY STORES, LTD.,** Halifax and Branches.—An extraordinary special meeting of shareholders in this company took place on Saturday, July 7, at the offices of Messrs. Clarkson & Buckley, solicitors, Halifax, when a motion for voluntarily winding-up was submitted. This was seconded by Mr. R. Thornton, of Rastrick, and, after discussion, was carried unanimously. Mr. J. E. Whitham was appointed voluntary liquidator.

**STEPHEN SMITH & CO., LTD.**—The annual report and balance-sheet for the year ended March 31 shows that the trade of the company had increased considerably during the past year, the net profit being 1,000% more than in the previous year. The sum of 500% has been added to reserve account (making it now 4,000%), and, after making provision for 6 per cent. per annum on the preference shares, the directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, leaving 5,139% 10s. 7d. to be carried forward.

## Trade Notes.

**WARD'S PERFECT LOCAL ANÆSTHETIC.**—This preparation for the painless extraction of teeth has obtained a considerable reputation, and the sole selling-agents are Messrs. Wardale & Co., 132 High Street North, East Ham.

**THE NEW THINGS** in the price-list of Mr. W. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W., include the centrifugal thermometer-case, by means of which a clinical thermometer can be quickly set, Bismu-lac, elixir of bismuth, pepsin, and strychnine and standardised vaccines. Tylmarin is the new name for a coumaric derivative used in the treatment of malignant disease.

**DANYSZ VIRUS, LTD.,** 52 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., have succeeded in interesting the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in the subject of the Danysz virus for the extermination of rats on farms, and as a result the June issue of the "Journal" of the Board contains a recommendation to agriculturists to use the virus. Agricultural clubs and groups of farmers are advised to take it up jointly. Perhaps country chemists of an enterprising disposition will see that it is to their own interest to secure a supply of the virus in these circumstances.

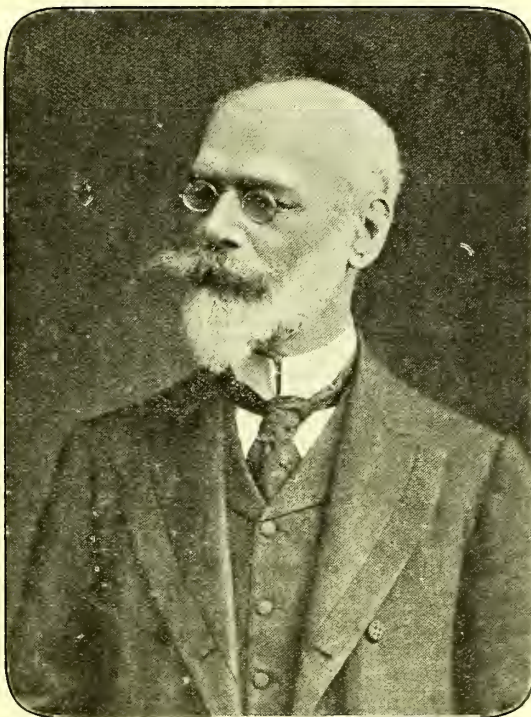
**GRAMINOL** is the name given to a serum for hay-fever prepared by Dr. Weichardt's method at the Serum Laboratory of Drs. Reute and Enoch, Hamburg, and placed on the English market by Mr. Julius Juttke, Ph.D., 46 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. We understand that the serum is prepared by the immunisation of horses with graminaceous pollen, and the resulting serum is exhibited as a powder, which is used as an insufflation. It may also be dissolved in water and applied to the eyes or eyelids to allay the irritation there which so frequently accompanies hay-fever. Graminol has, we understand, been well tried in German clinics. It is put up in amber-coloured tubes to retail at 5s. each.



# SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

**Semi-jubilee Meeting is held in Manchester this week.**

**T**HE twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry was held on July 11 at Manchester, under the presidency of Dr. Edward Divers, F.R.S. Some two hundred members were present at the meeting, which was preceded by a meeting of Council. The Lord Mayor of Manchester welcomed the Society, but did not arrive till after the proceedings had commenced. Mr. Eustace Carey was elected President for the ensuing year. Dr. Divers's address was a survey of the work of the Society during the twenty-five years it has been founded, and also dealt in detail with the reasons for the existence of the Society and the events which led to its foundation. The fact that the Society was born in Manchester and that Sir Henry Roscoe, the first President, was present, lent additional interest to the proceedings. The Society's medal was presented to Dr. Ludwig Mond, who was, however, not able to be there to receive it. Some slight amendments were made in the by-laws so as to enable members who live in the Colonies and abroad to send voting-papers for the election of Council. The next meeting is to be at Birmingham, a city which Professor Frankland said is used to giving warm welcomes. The Lord Mayor of Manchester and the Mayor of Salford were present at the luncheon held after the meeting and replied to the toasts proposing their health. The afternoon was spent in visiting works, and in the evening a reception was given by the Lord Mayor at the Town Hall, which was a great success. The proceedings—principally visits to works—are to be continued on Thursday, in the evening of which day the annual dinner is to be held. The meeting ends on Friday by a *conversazione* at the Victoria University. Particulars of the events that happened after Wednesday will be given next week.



[Photo. by Maull & Fox.]

*Yours truly*  
Edward Divers

THE Municipal School of Technology, where the annual meeting was held, is a palatial building which cost over 300,000*l.* to build and equip. The chemical laboratories are considered to be among the finest in the country. The examination-hall on the first floor was where the meeting was held at 10.30. The President, Dr. Edward Divers, was in the chair, and on his right were Mr. Eustace Carey, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr. John Brock, and Mr. T. Tyrer. On the left were Mr. C. G. Cresswell (Secretary), Mr. Samuel

Hall (Hon. Treasurer), and Mr. Ivan Levinstein. There were also present Dr. L. H. Baekeland (Yonkers, N.Y.), Mr. F. Boyce and Mr. H. Broadbent (Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds), Mr. F. J. R. Carulla (Derby), Dr. J. T. Conroy (Widnes), Mr. G. Crosfield (Warrington), Mr. J. A. Dewhirst (Halifax), Mr. T. Fairley (Leeds), Professor Percy F. Frankland (Birmingham), Mr. W. M. Gardner (Bradford), Professor A. G. Green (Manchester), Mr. C. E. Groves (London), Mr. Oscar Guttman (London), Mr. J. Hübner (Secretary of Manchester Section), Professor W. R. Lang (Toronto), Dr. Julius Lewkowitsch (London), Mr. T. D. Morson (London), Professor Perkin (Fallowfield), Professor W. J. Pope (Bramhall), Mr. Watson Smith (London), and Mr. Sigmund Stein (Liverpool). The number of members present was nearly two hundred.

## PRELIMINARIES.

The proceedings were opened by the President reading a letter from Dr. G. H. Bailey, Chairman of the Manchester Section, regretting his inability to be present owing to illness.

Dr. D. B. Hewitt welcomed the Society, referring to its formation twenty-five years ago, and to the fact that some of the founders were present. He also recalled the discussion that was held in 1881 about the proper designation for the Society.

Dr. Divers thanked Dr. Hewitt, and suggested that a letter be sent to Dr. Bailey expressing the sympathy of the Society with him in his illness and wishing for his speedy recovery.

This was agreed to, and the President called upon the Secretary to read the minutes of the annual meeting held in London in 1905 and the extraordinary meeting held in March of this year in reference to the charter application.

The minutes were agreed to and signed by the President, who then mentioned that he had received a letter of regret for absence from Mr. R. Forbes Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter gave as his reason for

not being present the fact that he is actively engaged with the Bill since passed by the House of Lords to consolidate and amend the Alkali Acts.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The President then read out the list of officers of the Society for the ensuing year; they were as follows:

*President*.—Mr. Eustace Carey.

*Vice-Presidents*.—Dr. L. Baekeland, Mr. J. Carter Bell, Dr. Virgil Coblenz, Dr. Edward Divers, Mr. David Howard, Dr. J. Lewkowitsch, Dr. E. G. Love, Mr. N. H. Martin, Dr. W. H. Nichols, Sir Wm. Ramsay, Mr. A. G. Salomon, and Mr. C. Wightman.



*Ordinary Members of Council.*—Dr. J. T. Dunn, Mr. Oscar Gutfman, Professor W. R. Lang, Mr. A. R. Ling, Mr. J. S. McArthur, Dr. K. E. Markel, Sir Boverton Redwood, Mr. W. F. Reid, Dr. F. J. Smale, Mr. Thos. Tyrer, Sir Thomas Wardle, and Mr. R. C. Woodcock.

*Honorary Treasurer.*—Mr. Samuel Hall.

*Honorary Foreign Secretary.*—Dr. Ludwig Mond.

*General Secretary.*—Mr. C. G. Cresswell.

#### REPORT OF COUNCIL.

The Secretary then read the report of the Council, from which it appears that the Society has now on the register 4,442 members, compared with 4,326 at the last annual meeting. During the year 371 members have been elected, compared with 452 last year. Among the losses by death occur the names of Mr. Thos. Christy, Mr. R. W. S. Griffith, Professor Sprengel, Dr. W. S. Squire, Mr. Robert Taubman, Sir Chas. Tennant, and Mr. W. Watson-Will. The "Journal" has increased in size during the past year, and has contained eighty-five original papers with discussions. Mr. David Howard and Mr. Thos. Tyrer have been nominated as the Society's representatives on the Governing Body of the National Physical Laboratory, and Mr. Howard has since been placed upon the Executive Committee of the Laboratory. Reference was made to the laboratory doing analytical work for gain. The decision to petition for a charter of incorporation was also referred to, and also the support that will be given by the Society to the holding of the International Congress of Applied Chemistry in London in 1909. The Society is also taking part in the jubilee celebrations of the discovery of the first aniline dye by Dr. W. H. Perkin. The Council has been able to render assistance to the Board of Trade in the negotiations in regard to the new Spanish and Portuguese tariffs. There is every probability that the pledges on the subject of industrial alcohol given by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer will be carried out by his successor. A committee of the Society is at present engaged in collecting evidence to be laid before the Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways. Representatives of the Society joined in a deputation to the President of the Board of Trade on April 9 to urge upon his attention the subject of patent law amendment, and in particular the necessity of putting an end to protection for inventions which are only worked abroad. Some simple amendments are proposed in the by-laws to enable foreign members to return ballot-papers. The Society's medal has been awarded to Dr. Ludwig Mond for his conspicuous services to applied chemistry in all the three departments for which the medal was established—researches, discoveries, and improvements in processes.

On the motion of Mr. J. Brock, seconded by Mr. C. E. Groves, the report was received and adopted.

#### THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. Samuel Hall (Hon. Treasurer) then presented his report. The following is an abstract of the accounts for the year 1905: The cash in hand on January 1, 1905, was 1,155*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, and there were received in subscriptions 5,151*l.* 3*s.*; entrance and composition fees, 446*l.* 6*s.*; index subscriptions, 6*l.* 10*s.*; interest on investments, 484*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; sales of "Journal," 527*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*. The expenditure was as follows: "Journal" expenses, 3,678*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; sectional expenses, 658*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*; annual meeting, 202*l.* 1*s.*; secretary and assistant's salaries, 450*l.*; printing, etc., 219*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; office expenses, 226*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; auditor's fee and bank charges, 15*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*; petty cash and postages, 104*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*; decennial index, 91*l.* 1*s.*; cash balances, 1,119*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*. A sum of 1,005*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* has been invested in G.W.R. preference stock. The investments of the Society (at cost) now amount to 15,779*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*.

The Treasurer in his remarks said that the statement of the working of the Society for 1905 was as nearly correct as it is possible to make it. There has been an increase in the income from subscriptions and entrance-fees, and that part not reckoned as available income has been invested. There has been an increase in the cost of publishing and posting the "Journal," although the editing expenses have remained about the same as last year. Two new sections have been formed during the year—Birmingham (really a revival of a section that had been dropped) and New England. Sectional expenses show a tendency to increase, and the Treas-

urer appealed to the sections to keep their expenses as low as consistent with efficiency. It is hoped to have the decennial index ready by next year, and arrangements have been made for the earlier production of the yearly indexes. A balance of 420*l.* remains to the good, although this is mainly on account of investments, and 1,000*l.* has been invested in first-class securities in the name of three trustees. The Treasurer finished his remarks with an appeal for careful economy and increased income from advertisements.

Mr. T. Tyrer moved a vote of thanks to the Treasurer, and called attention to the narrowness of margin between revenue and expenditure. It is necessary to increase the membership, and he hoped the Charter of Incorporation would be an important factor in that direction.

The vote was seconded by Dr. L. H. Baekeland and carried unanimously.

#### WELCOME BY THE LORD MAYOR.

While the Treasurer was speaking the Lord Mayor (the Right Hon. James Herbert Thewlis) arrived, and when the Treasurer had finished delivered a pleasant speech of welcome to Manchester. He had, in the course of his year of office, to welcome many societies, but none gave him greater pleasure than the Society of Chemical Industry. The title "Industry" appealed to him, and especially when combined with "Chemical," because while bringing large fortunes to the members, much benefit was done to the community. As a case in point he instanced Dr. Baekeland (who had just spoken), the inventor of "Velox" plates and papers.

The President thanked the Lord Mayor for his welcome, and said the Society owed very much to his city in its early days.

The Lord Mayor then withdrew.

#### THE FOUNDERS OF THE SOCIETY.

The President called attention to the presence of several founders of the Society, mentioning particularly Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr. J. Brock, Dr. D. B. Hewitt, Mr. T. Tyrer, and Mr. Eustace Carey. It is a pleasing prospect, he added, to have to sit under Mr. Carey as President in the ensuing year.

Mr. E. Carey said he gratefully appreciated the honour that had been done to him in electing him President. He had no idea that such an honour would come his way until the suggestion reached him from his old friend, Mr. Tyrer. He would like to tell the story of the founders, but it is too long to go into. He was, however, pleased that their beloved first President, Sir Henry Roscoe, was present. To him the Society owes more than to any other man. (Cheers.)

#### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President then delivered his address in abstract, half-an-hour or so being thus occupied. In the course of it he said that the present, being the twenty-fifth annual meeting, is a fitting time to take a retrospect of the life of the Society, especially as it was founded in Manchester. This is the fourth annual meeting that has been held in Manchester. The Chemical Society was founded in 1841, the Institute of Chemistry in 1877, and the Society of Chemical Industry in 1881. There is no rivalry in the purposes of the societies, each having a distinct province. The titles of these societies do not properly indicate their purpose, a point which Dr. Divers enlarged upon, saying, by the way, that the founders of the Institute of Chemistry wanted to call themselves "The Institute of Professional Chemists," but that it is punishable to style oneself "chemist" without being registered as a "pharmaceutical chemist" or "chemist and druggist." From titles Dr. Divers went on to consider the objects of the Society, which, he said, after another etymological disquisition, concerns itself with the applicability, conceived only or verified, as the case may be, of the science of chemistry to the arts, and its object is to advance the knowledge of how and when or where to apply the science of chemistry in manufactures and other undertakings.

It is now suggested that the object of the Society, as understood by the founders, is fully and more definitely expressed as being "to promote in every way the use of the knowledge of how the science of chemistry may be successfully applied to manufactures and other industries." To attain that object the Society, through its Council and committees, endeavours to increase and diffuse that know-



ledge, and to lessen difficulties in the making full use of it, firstly by organising meetings of its members to receive and discuss communications made to it concerning what purports to be an enlargement of that knowledge; secondly, by publishing a journal of the proceedings of the Society, together with abstracts of letters patent and other publications concerning such advances in chemistry as seem likely to react upon industry, and concerning proposed or actual changes in the applications of chemistry to the arts; thirdly, by influencing legislation when it affects the development of chemical industries; and, fourthly, by doing such other things, as acquiring and disposing of property, which may be conducive to the attainment of its object.

The President then endeavoured to show that

#### ALL SCIENCE IS PRACTICAL,

with the object of removing the distinction between scientific chemistry and practical chemistry. There is no difference, he said, between the inventiveness, the ingenuity, the engineering skill of a Moissan in preparing fluorine or in distilling the most refractory metals and that shown by a Solvay and a Mond in applying the knowledge that common salt and sal volatile can change together into soda and sal ammoniac to the successful manufacture of these products.

The undoubted difference, which does exist between the two pursuits, lies in this: the chemist engaged in technological pursuits must be economical, putting the consideration of profit and loss before all else, and must, therefore, work upon a large scale and consider the relative cost of materials, apparatus, power and its supply, skilled labour and attendance, handling and carrying of materials, disposal of noxious and other by-products, and several matters besides. The chemist occupied with the extension of the boundaries of science, in making scientific discoveries, need pay very little attention to economy of cost in relation to quantity, having other more pressing interests in view, and the knowledge that the outlay is made almost always once for all. There is only one economy that presses on him, as it does also upon the chemist in the factory: the economy of his own time. To gain this economy, he works on a very small scale, because quantity of the product is of little moment, its perfect isolation and the scientific testing of its nature alone being important.

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE SOCIETY.

Coming now to the history of the making of the Society of Chemical Industry, Dr. Divers said that, in 1879, Mr. John Hargreaves, of Widnes, was inspired with the thought of starting in Widnes a chemical society on lines similar to those of the Tyne Chemical Society, which was an association of managers and chemists. A meeting to discuss this scheme took place on November 21, 1879, in Widnes. Other meetings followed, and the adhesion of such men as E. K. Muspratt, Ferdinand Hurter, Douglas Herman, and George E. Davis was obtained. The scheme was quickly enlarged to be that of a society for South Lancashire, and a meeting was called in Liverpool, in January 1880, to consider rules and organisation, with Dr. Ludwig Mond in the chair. The committee appointed by that meeting met in Manchester, on the invitation of Professor H. E. Roscoe (Sir Henry, as he was to be), on April 19, 1880, and became a memorable one. Even before the actual meeting the movement was set going by which the formation of a Lancashire Chemical Society was to be superseded by that of the Society of Chemical Industry. This was done by Mr. Eustace Carey's proposing to Sir Henry Roscoe the formation of a Society of Chemical Engineers, and obtaining from him his approval of the project. A great deal was done in the way of preliminaries, and the Society was inaugurated in London on April 4, 1881, at the rooms of the Chemical Society, Burlington House. Sir Henry Roscoe was elected President; the late Sir Fred Abel, the late Sir Lowthian Bell, Mr. F. H. Gossage, the late Dr. G. D. Longstaff, Mr. E. K. Muspratt, the late Mr. Hugh Lee Pattinson, Dr. W. H. Perkin, the late Sir William Siemens, the late Dr. Angus Smith, the late Mr. Walter Weldon, the late Professor A. W. Williamson, and the late Dr. James Young, Vice-Presidents; and a "committee," consisting of Sir William Abney, Mr. Alexander Chance, Sir William Crookes, Professor Charles Graham, the late Mr. Peter Griess, Dr. D. B. Hewitt, Mr. David Howard,

the late Mr. James Mactear, Mr. John Spiller, the late Professor Sprengel, Mr. Henry Tate, jun., and Mr. Philip Worsley. The late Mr. E. Rider Cook was Hon. Treasurer; Mr. Thomas Tyrer was Hon. Metropolitan Secretary; Mr. Eustace Carey, Hon. Northern Secretary; Dr. Ludwig Mond, Hon. Foreign Secretary; and Mr. George E. Davis, Hon. General Secretary.

#### PROGRESS.

The Society has made a most gratifying progress in the number of its members. Beginning with 297 when founded, it is now about four and a half thousand. At the date of the first annual meeting the number had risen to 1,140. In the early life of the Society after that date the annual increase was more than 200; in 1884 it was even 400, but this rate slowly subsided to such an extent that the total increase for the five years, 1893-7, was only 245. The number then rose again more rapidly with each year, though not uniformly, but since that year the average annual increase has been 146—a remarkable number when consideration is given to the fact of the large annual loss by death and defection in so numerous a body which has to be made good before any increase can be shown. The greater rate of growth within the last decade or so expresses the accession of strength consequent upon the opening of sections of the Society in the United States and, though as yet to a much less degree, in Canada and Australia. It must not be overlooked, however, that the Society had already a considerable number of members in America before the New York Section was formed.

One characteristic of the Society is that by its constitution it is divided into local sections. Another hardly less significant character is the diversity of the several pursuits in which its members are interested. It is a tradition that among the earlier notions of what such a Society as this should accomplish was that it was to serve to bring together men engaged in the conduct of the applications of chemical science with those who devote their powers to developing the science itself. Desirable, however, as that service undoubtedly is, and effective as it may prove to be in benefiting these two orders of members, it is surely one quite subordinate to that of drawing men together who are occupied with different applications of chemistry. Inventiveness is the foremost qualification for success in any progressive industry. Keeness of observation, receptivity for novel ideas, imaginative power, the possession of all these being assumed—for that assumption is indispensable—where shall a man so qualified best turn when he would develop by his inventiveness an industry in which he has interest and training? Indisputably, he must turn to the experience reported in the conversation and writings of others engaged upon problems like his in principle, but unlike them in the field of the operations to which they relate. It is true that the association of men concerned with the same or almost the same industry must be conducive to much good, and have great attractions, and the Society serves excellently for the purpose of thus associating those with the same or closely kindred pursuits and interests.

Dr. Divers then dwelt at some length on the functions of the sections and the method of government of the Society. He referred in warm terms to the services of Mr. Watson Smith, as Editor of the Society's "Journal," and to the great cost of publishing the "Journal" and indexes. The address finished with a reference to the necessity of keeping knowledge up to date as a help to which the "Journal" and indexes are of great importance.

#### APPRECIATION.

Sir Henry Roscoe then rose to propose a vote of thanks to the President for his address. He (the speaker) was surrounded by friends who years ago met to found the Society, and the address seemed to him to be a clear and able account of the foundation and progress of the Society. It is a pleasure to have been associated in the foundation of a Society that in its manhood has become the most important of its kind in the world. Referring to that part of the paper in which the objects of the Society were dealt with, Sir Henry approved of the definition given by Dr. Divers "To promote in every way the use of the knowledge of how the science of chemistry may be successfully applied to manufactures and other industries." "We who met in



Owens College," he added, "are proud of our bantling." Some of the most eminent chemists of the age have been presidents of the Society, their names are household words, and they have placed the Society on a par with the older societies of the country. The Society has become not only British, but has spread its wings wider to the United States, the people of which country if not Britons are of much the same kind of mind. (Hear, hear.) As one of the god-fathers of the Society, he congratulated it on the results that have been achieved. He had often been struck by the tremendous interest taken in the Society by the members of Council. The work of direction requires much time and great trouble. The Councillors, the Publication Committee, and the Editor, "my dear old friend Mr. Watson Smith," have worked to make the Society worthy and the best of its kind in the world. As regards the petition for a charter, he regarded that as an important point. A charter will assist the Society very much, and he hoped that he should be able to congratulate the Society at the next annual meeting on having been successful in obtaining a charter. Manchester has always received the Society and everybody with energy and hospitality, and as regards the magnificent technical school in which they were met he added his modicum of praise for the great work that is being accomplished in the school. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Carey, in seconding the vote of thanks, said that it was Mr. Hugh Lee Pattinson, of Newcastle, who dropped the first seed in the ground in 1876 which led to the founding of the Society a few years afterwards. Mr. Carey also referred to the great usefulness to the members of seeing and learning about chemical and mechanical processes carried out in other departments of the industry than their own. Enough use is not made of the advantage of exchanging ideas in the sectional meeting, due, he thought, to the members being a little afraid of showing ignorance on a matter outside their special department. There is also a little too much obscurantism; some of them are a little too careful in showing others what they are doing. It has been suggested that men at the head of particular branches of the industry do not care to disclose their ideas to others; but, as Dr. Markel recently told him, "when a man considers he is at the top of the tree it is quite certain he will not stay there long."

Dr. Divers thanked the meeting, and then turned to the

#### PRESENTATION OF THE SOCIETY'S MEDAL.

The medal, he explained, was founded to mark the high appreciation, gratitude, and great pleasure of the Society at the success of the recipient in advancing chemical industry in one or other branches. There is no better way of pointing out to the would-be technologist some of the eminent men in the field of chemical technology. Dr. Mond is a man who has been eminently successful in his way. The history of his important inventions and discoveries comes to one almost as a realised marvellous dream. Studying the Le Blanc soda industry he invented a process by which sulphur can be properly recovered. He then turned his attention to the Belgian Solvay ammonia-soda process. This process was really invented in England, but had not been successfully worked. It was re-invented by Solvay, but Dr. Mond made it a brilliant success in this country by placing the works over the salt-mines at Droitwich, thus obtaining a direct supply of salt required in the process. Ammonia is the most important agent required in the process, and Dr. Mond turned his attention to the economical production of ammonia. He found that when coal is burned in an atmosphere of nitrogen it yields all the nitrogen in the form of ammonia. The coal is in no way wasted in giving the ammonia, as the other gases are used for fuel. Another development has been to mix producer gas and air and cause the mixture to yield up its energy as electro-motive force. It was found that the carbon monoxide in the gas had a very destructive effect on the batteries, so Dr. Mond turned his attention to recovering the carbon monoxide. He overcame all difficulties, one of the most remarkable discoveries in the course of the investigations being the production of nickel carbonyl, for which Dr. Mond was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. This combination of carbon monoxide and nickel led to a process of making pure nickel. Through Dr. Mond's work it is now possible to take salt, air, and the waste gases of the limekiln and make soda. Dr. Mond was unable to be present, Dr. Divers reading a letter

to that effect. The letter also expressed appreciation of the award, it being a distinction which Dr. Mond highly values.

Mr. Carey accepted the medal on behalf of Dr. Mond, and briefly thanked the President for the honour conferred upon him in being entrusted with the conveyance of the medal.

#### OTHER BUSINESS.

The auditors were reappointed.

On the motion of Sir Boverton Redwood the alterations in the by-laws were agreed to. These amendments are necessary, Sir Boverton explained, owing to the growth of the Society beyond the seas.

Professor Percy F. Frankland, Chairman of the Birmingham Section, then invited the Society to hold the annual meeting in Birmingham next year. He made some humorous remarks about that city which caused much laughter, and promised the members a hearty welcome.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy seconded, and the meeting unanimously accepted the invitation.

A vote of thanks was next given to the Corporation for the use of the Municipal School of Technology, Dr. Lewkowitsch, in seconding, remarking that the splendid example of Manchester had inspired London with the desire to have a similar institution, this being another illustration of the truth of the saying "What Lancashire thinks to-day London does to-morrow." (Laughter.)

The meeting then dispersed to

#### LUNCHEON.

This was served in the central entrance-hall, a spacious apartment laid with marble tiles and furnished with examples of antique sculptures. The luncheon was nicely served, and at the end Dr. Divers proposed "The health of the King." The King, he said, takes a great interest in the Society, and last year received a deputation, to whom he disclosed a surprising grasp of the position of the Society. This toast having been honoured, the healths of the Lord Mayor of Manchester and the Mayor of Salford were drunk. In replying, the Mayor of Salford (Mr. Isidor Frankenburg) said he had been a member of the Society for a number of years, and regretted that through a misunderstanding he should not have the pleasure of entertaining the Society at a garden-party as he had intended.

#### VISITS TO WORKS.

The afternoon was spent in visits to the works of the Pilkington Tile and Pottery Co., Ltd., and Messrs. S. Schwabe & Co., Ltd. Carriages were waiting to convey the party to Salford Station, whence train was taken to Clifton Junction, where the Pilkington Works are situated. These works are considered to have the most modern plant in England, and turn out enormous quantities of decorative and architectural tiles. The process of mixing the materials and glazes was first shown, and then the machines where the tiles and faience are moulded. The firing-ovens and methods of controlling the firing by pyrometers and pyroscopes were next inspected, and then the glazing-process and artists' department. Afternoon tea was served, and the return made by train.

At Messrs. S. Schwabe & Co.'s works at Rhodes the processes of bleaching, mercerising, printing, dyeing, and finishing cotton piece goods were inspected, the most interesting being the method of mercerising by which the cloth under tension is treated with caustic alkali, which is afterwards washed out, the result being to give the cloth a permanent silky lustre. Caustic soda is made at these works. The excursion was made by electric car.

#### RECEPTION AT THE TOWN HALL.

Eight hundred invitations were sent out for the Lord Mayor's *conversazione* and nearly six hundred people were present. A feature was the large number of gentlemen in academic costume; a few ladies also sported hoods. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, with Dr. Divers, Mr. G. C. Cresswell, and Mr. Hubner, received the guests from 8 to 8.30 p.m.

In the large hall the band of the 2nd V.B. Manchester Regiment went through a programme of music. This is a magnificent hall, the panels round which are filled with fresco paintings of events that have happened since the



foundation of the city of Manchester. One of the paintings represents Dalton collecting marsh-gas.

In the Lord Mayor's parlour a concert took place, the entertainment being kept up till ten o'clock.



G. H. BAILEY, D.Sc. (Lond), Ph.D. (Heidelberg), Lecturer on Chemistry at Manchester University. Chairman of the Manchester Section of the Society of Chemical Industry. Is an authority on atomic weights, air-pollution questions, rare earths, and education. He is the author of several well-known chemical works, including "A Course of Quantitative Analysis." Dr. Bailey is recovering from a severe illness, and was not well enough to be present at the annual meeting.

## Chemical Society.

AN extraordinary meeting was held at Burlington House, London, W., on Thursday, July 5, in order that the excess of papers from the previous meetings could be read. The first communication, entitled

### SAPONARIN.

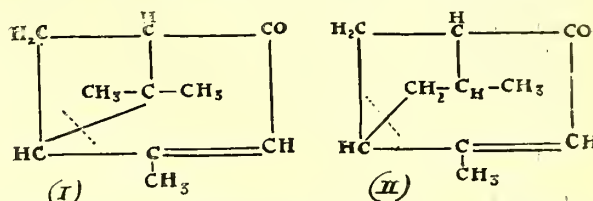
"a new glucoside, coloured blue by iodine," was read by Dr. G. Barger, of the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories. The author pointed out that botanists had long recognised the existence in the epidermal cells of many plants of a "soluble starch," which gave the familiar blue colour with iodine. This supposed "soluble starch" is Dr. Barger's new glucoside, which is extracted with difficulty from the leaves of *Saponaria officinalis* by the use of pyridine as a solvent. The glucoside is microcrystalline, and pale yellow in colour. It is hydrolysed by dilute acids, forming dextrose and a yellow dye which is identical with the vitexin first obtained from a New Zealand plant (*Vitex littoralis*), by Mr. A. G. Perkin, who compared the two products for Dr. Barger and found them to be identical.

The second paper was read by Mr. F. Tutin, of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, and dealt with

### THE CONSTITUTION OF UMBELLULONE.

The ketone, umbellulone, was isolated from the essential oil of *Umbellularia californica* by Power and Lees ("Journ. Chem. Soc.," 1904, 85, 629), who showed it to possess the formula  $C_{18}H_{14}O$ , and to contain only one ethylenic linking, which indicated the presence of two closed rings. They also obtained evidence that the ethylenic linking was in the  $\alpha$ - $\beta$  position with respect to the carbonyl group. The behaviour of umbellulone towards certain reagents was further studied by Lees ("J.C.S.," 1904, 85, 639), and its investigation has been continued by the present author. Umbellulone, on oxidation, has afforded a saturated keto-acid,  $C_9H_{11}O_3$  (m.p.  $102^\circ$ ), designated umbellulonic acid, which on distillation under suitable conditions partially passes into an unsaturated lactone,  $C_8H_{12}O_3$  (b.p.  $217^\circ$ - $220^\circ$ ). This lactone, on hydrolysis, afforded umbellulonic acid, and is, in fact, produced by the elimination of water from the enolic modification of the keto-acid. On oxidation, the lactone afforded a polymethylene dicarboxylic acid, umbellularic acid,  $C_8H_{12}O_4$  (m.p.  $120^\circ$ - $121^\circ$ ), which is remarkably stable, as it was unaltered by boiling for ten hours with fuming nitric acid. By the bromination of

umbellulone, and subsequent distillation of the product, para-cymene was obtained, together with substances containing bromine. It would therefore appear that the molecule of umbellulone has a structure capable of yielding this hydrocarbon without undergoing any profound change. The only formulæ which offer a satisfactory explanation of the behaviour of umbellulone on oxidation and on bromination are the following:



Both these substances, through the rupture of the bridge by the addition of hydrogen at the place indicated by the dotted line, would yield compounds capable of affording para-cymene. Formula I. represents a keto-pinene, which would afford, on oxidation, a dimethyltetramethylene dicarboxylic acid, identical or stereo-isomeric with the norpic acid obtained by the oxidation of pinene. Umbellularic acid, however, does not appear to be a stereo-isomeride of norpic acid, neither is umbellulonic acid stereo-isomeric with pinonic acid. It therefore appears most probable that formula II. represents the constitution of umbellulone, and that umbellularic acid is 1-methylpentamethylene 3,5-dicarboxylic acid.

The last paper read dealt with the action of alkyl haloids on disodium diacetylacetone, and was of no pharmaceutical interest.

During the evening a ballot for the election of Fellows was taken, and the following gentlemen connected with pharmacy were elected: W. J. Bowis, Ph.D. (Zurich), assistant in Boots' analytical laboratories; J. G. Hughes, Ph.C., Southampton; and H. A. Mills, Ph.C., Bath.

## The Royal Sanitary Institute.

THE annual exhibition of this Institute is held this year at Bristol, and was opened on July 9 by the Lord Mayor, in the presence of a representative gathering of medical officers of health, sanitary inspectors, and others interested in sanitation. The exhibits were arranged in four classes—viz., Science in Relation to Hygiene; the Hygiene of Special Classes and Professions; Construction and Sanitary Apparatus; and Personal and Domestic Hygiene. In the last-named class were included several exhibits of interest to chemists and druggists.

Ferris & Co., Ltd., were showing a wide range of chemical and bacteriological apparatus, surgical dressings, and hospital appliances, in addition to various specialities in drugs, chemicals, and soaps. Their "Ever-ready" caddy and cabinet, holding dressings and other appliances for the daily use of the surgeon, attracted much attention, as did also a new line of compressed gauzes, wools, lints, and other dressings, and compressed sanitary towels.

The preparations of McDougall Bros. were well displayed, prominence being given to disinfectant powders, fluids, and soaps of guaranteed bacteriological activity, insecticides, and veterinary preparations.

Mellin's Food, Ltd., had an attractively decorated exhibit of their well-known specialities, including "Lacto," a product obtained by the interaction of Mellin's food upon fresh cow's milk. It forms a fine powder which requires to be mixed with warm water only, producing an infants' food specially suitable for tropical climates. Mellin's feeding-bottle, with two open ends, was also shown.

Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., displayed "Izal" and its preparations, including "Izal" surgical dressings.

The stall of Snowdon, Sons & Co., Ltd., was filled with disinfectant soaps, fluid, and powder.

Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., had a large collection of their "Cyllin" preparations, comprising ordinary cyllin and medical cyllin, with guaranteed carboic acid



coefficients (*Bacillus typhosus*) of 13.0 and 17.0 respectively. Among other preparations of cyllin were the syrup, for use in infantile diarrhoea, 10-per-cent. cyllin surgical dressings, and cyllin rectones or suppositories, prepared with lano-cyllin.

One of the most interesting pharmaceutical exhibits was that of F. C. Calvert & Co., who were showing, in addition to their widely known products, magnificent crystals of the sulphocarbolates of sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium, and many other metals.

Camwal, Ltd., were showing their customary hospitality, and incidentally a large range of their mineral-water preparations, notably "Foutalis," a natural table-water, bottled at the springs at Harrogate; Camwal splitlets, containing just sufficient soda-water for a glass of whisky; and pale dry ginger-ale.

Robinson & Sons, Ltd., showed a complete range of their well-known "Stag" brand surgical dressings. Prominent place was given to compressed emergency towels, compressed surgical dressings, cellulose wadding, and Robinson's dressing—the last named consisting of alternate layers of absorbent cotton-wool and cellulose. They also exhibited their "Mene" and "Stag" brand towels, and a full line of sterilised operation-outfits.

Ozonair, Ltd., showed varieties of ozone-machines for ozonising the atmosphere, for bleaching various food-products and other materials, and for medical purposes.

E. J. Arnold & Son, Ltd., of Leeds, included in their exhibit a medicine-chest suitable for use in emergencies in private houses and schools.

Among other exhibitors were the Bath Drug Co., who gave prominence to a midwives' basket; J. & E. Marx, makers of marking-ink; and the Sanitary Publishing Co., Ltd., publishers of many standard books on sanitary science. The remainder of the exhibits consisted largely of appliances for draining, heating, lighting, and ventilating buildings, for the disposal and purification of sewage, and the purification of water, together with materials used in building and smoke-preventing appliances.

A congress of delegates from municipal and other sanitary authorities was held during the week, and was largely attended.

In a preliminary list of awards issued on Monday, it was announced that Messrs. Robinson & Sons, Ltd., of Chesterfield, had been awarded a silver medal for compressed sanitary towels and surgical dressings, and Messrs. Ferris & Co., Ltd., of Bristol, had gained a bronze medal for an antiseptic glass serum-syringe.

THE exports of honey from Cuba during 1904 amounted to 70,668 cwt., against 77,852 cwt. in 1903 and 75,920 cwt. in 1902. In 1904, 35 per cent. went to the United States, 28 per cent. to Germany, and the greater part of the remainder to France.

GLOSS AND CONFIDENCE.—As at least one grocer is concerned, and others may be, we think it well to draw our readers' attention to a rather interesting article appearing in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of last week headed "Byron Gloss." It relates, in the form of a synopsis of correspondence, the experience of Messrs. Henry Hodder & Co., Ltd., of Bristol, with "The Byron Manufacturing Co., 108 Strand, London," with reference to a certain sole agency for "Byron Gloss"—"The Byron Silver Gloss for Linen." This gloss is stated by the Byron Co.'s letters to be "a product of the Australian soil," and to have been on the "American, Australian, and South African markets for the last twenty-five years, and has met with a ready sale everywhere." Our contemporary challenges both these statements. But what is more important is that on the strength of them and of "cleverly written letters" certain traders—chemists—have been induced to part with sums of 10l. or so in advance as a sort of proof of confidence, and now the solicitors of these confiding ones are trying to get the money back. Unfortunately for these claimants, the clever Byron Co. have managed to make repayment conditional on the expiry of ninety days after the starting of a certain "Boy and Girl Scheme" of pedlary, which "Boy and Girl Scheme" has not been started and apparently never will be, owing to the fact that the Inland Revenue [Police.—Ed. C. & D.] authorities do not grant pedlars' licences to boys and girls! One can readily understand that, in these poignant circumstances, any traders who have proved their confidence by giving the Byron Co. their 10l. notes are vainly reflecting that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush—and sometimes more.—*The Grocer*.

## Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

**New Remedies.**—*Butanaldol* is an aldehyde compound prepared by the condensation of butylene glycol and formic aldehyde by means of hydrochloric acid. It is a colourless liquid which has a strong hypnotic action.—*Acidol* is the hydrochloride of betaine, extracted from the molasses left in the purification of cane sugar. It forms colourless crystals containing 24 per cent. of hydrochloric acid, and is recommended in various gastric troubles.—*Protosal* is the salicylic-acid compound of glycerin-formal. It is an oily liquid of specific gravity 1.334, and is strongly recommended as an external remedy in rheumatic affections.—*Saiodine* is the iodo-behenate of calcium, and forms a white powder, insoluble in water. It is claimed to be a useful substitute for potassium iodide.—*Zymphene* is meta-oxy-cyano-cinnamate of sodium. It is a yellowish powder of antiseptic properties, and is very useful as a remedy for dyspepsia.

**Poisonous Properties of a Boxwood.**—Professor Harvy Gibson described in the first number of the "Bio-Chemical Journal" the physiological action of the poisonous alkaloid he has detected in a boxwood. The alkaloid does not appear to have been isolated in a pure state, but physiological experiments made on animals show that it is a powerful cardiac poison. The wood is used for shuttle-making, and gives off a fine dust, the inhalation and absorption of which by the workmen produces toxic effects. The symptoms are headache, sleepiness, running at the nose and eyes, loss of appetite, chronic sneezing, giddiness, faintness, shortness of breath, and nausea. The patients also exhibited a pale yellowish or greenish colour on the face and body, and exhaled a peculiar "camphor or Turkey rhubarb" odour from the breath and skin. Professor Gibson has ("Journal of the Liverpool Institute of Tropical Research") discovered that the wood from which he isolated the toxic alkaloid was not West African boxwood, but probably the South African variety, which is not produced by a sarcocephalus. In this connection it may be mentioned that the bark of *Sarcocephalus esculentus* at one time enjoyed a certain vogue in France as a substitute for cinchona, and was known as African cinchona. Messrs. Heckel and Schlagdenhauffen, however, examined the bark, and found that it contained an alkaloid, but that its efficacy as a febrifuge was much inferior to that of cinchona. According to a paper recently published by Mr. A. Cole in the "Society of Arts Journal," the bark also possesses laxative properties.

**Determination of Indigotin.**—Messrs. Bergtheil and Briggs, in a paper before the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry on June 11, gave the results of an investigation of the standard methods of estimating indigotin in commercial indigo. It was shown that all the methods dealt with are reliable when applied to pure indigotin, but that in application to commercial indigo the impurities present lead to errors; only those methods depending on the oxidation or reduction of solutions of sulphonated indigo were found to be applicable in this case. The methods which have been proposed for removing the undissolved impurities from solutions of sulphonated indigo were discussed, and it was shown that both that of Rawson ("J. Soc. Chem. Ind.," 1899, 18, 251) and that of Grossmann (*Ibid.*, 1903, 24, 308) lead to precipitation of indigotin and consequent errors in the results obtained. An alternative method of purifying the solution with freshly precipitated barium sulphate was described and shown to be free from the errors of previous methods. The effect of the impurities which remain in solution was traced, by making up indigos of known degrees of purity from pure indigotin and substances derived from the waste-water from indigo-manufacture, and there was found to be an error of from 1 to 3 per cent., for an indigo of average quality, in the methods investigated. The effect of indirubin was similarly traced. Oxidation with permanganate was found to supply a readier method of determining indigotin than reduction, methods depending on the latter principle being more troublesome, and only applicable in conjunction with Grossmann's method of purification, which involves an error; they are, however, the most useful in dealing with indigos containing much indirubin. A method for the determination of indigotin in indigo-yielding plants by precipitation from an extract with persulphuric acid has been described by Rawson ("Report on the Cultivation and Manufacture of Indigo," 1904), but it has been shown by Bergtheil ("Trans. Chem. Soc.," 1904, 85, 870) that the results obtained by its application do not coincide with those derived by fermentation with indigo enzyme. The authors have investigated the cause of this anomaly, and find it is due to the employment of an excess of persulphuric acid by Rawson, and that by suitably modifying the method, results may be obtained which agree with those obtained by fermentation.



## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

### 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., July 12.

**I**N spite of hot weather and holidays, a fair amount of business is passing. The principal excitement is peppermint oil. The price of Japanese dementholised oil has advanced another 3d. per lb. this week, and menthol is very firm with every prospect of going higher, although no definite business at an advance on last week's prices has yet been done. Crude and refined camphor are also higher in price, and Rio ipecacuanha is moving upwards in value. Opium is quieter, in sympathy with better reports of the crops from Turkey. Opium alkaloids are firm but not advanced so far. Quinine is lower in second-hands but not much business is doing; the manufacturers' price remains at last week's figure. The principal alterations are indicated in the following table:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Buehu leaves Camphor Galls Ginger (Jam.) Hydraquinone Ipeacacuanha Peppermint oil Quassia chips Sesammony root Soy	Menthol Oil, lemon Tragacanth	Opium Turmeric	Colceynth Quinine

### Cablegrams.

**NEW YORK, July 12:**—The drug-market is inactive. Druggists' opium in case lots has advanced to \$2.87 per lb. and is more firmly held. Quinine is easy and is further reduced by ½c. to 16c. per oz. Round buchu leaves are higher and are quoted at 20c. per lb. Rio ipecac. is firmer at \$1.80 per lb. Peppermint oil in bulk is strong at last week's advanced price of \$3.00 per lb. Cannabis indica is firmly held at \$1.10 per lb. Honduras sarsaparilla is higher at 10½c. per lb.

**AMSTERDAM, July 12:**—At the cinchona auctions held here to-day 7,128 packages were offered, weighing 650,656 kilos. and containing the equivalent of 36,479 kilos. of quinine sulphate, as compared with 8,121 packages, representing 40,697 kilos. q.s., offered at the previous auctions on June 7. Of the above quantity 6,678 packages sold at an average unit of 4.24c. per half-kilo., which was paid at the June 7 auctions. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the principal buyers: (1) The English and American factories, the equivalent of 10,411 kilos.; (2) the Brunswick factory, 3,770 kilos.; (3) the Mannheim factory, 4,526 kilos.; (4) the Amsterdam factory, 4,464 kilos.; (5) the Frankfurt and Stuttgart factories, 3,975 kilos.; (6) various buyers, 6,588 kilos. The prices paid for manufacturing-bark ranged from 8c. per half-kilo. to 44c., and the druggists' bark from 7½c. to 49½c. Java coca-leaves sold at 28½c. to 30c. per half-kilo.

### The Herb Crops.

Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., reporting on the crops growing on their farms at Long Melford, Suffolk, state that the late frosts and spell of drought in the early summer have made most crops late in maturing this year, but recent rains have been beneficial. Aconite is an average. Belladonna was a good deal cut by late frosts, but recent rains have much improved the growth, and the herb is being worked up in excellent condition. Chamomile seems now to be coming on bloom well. Dill is a fair crop—the plant under the usual

height of straw, owing to drought. Foxglove, a fair supply of the biennial leaf has been gathered. Henbane has suffered a good deal from the drought. The plants came into flower early, when much under usual height, and the crop has been less than was expected. Prospects for next year are improved by recent rains. Lavender looks promising, and the flower is coming on well. A good or better than average crop is anticipated. Peppermint has suffered much by frost, and will be short. Valerian seems doing well. The yield of dandelion roots is likely to be small this year. Roses are in excellent condition. This promises to be a regular rose season.

The Misses M. and A. C. Bing, of Grove Ferry, Kent, report that the lavender crop is looking better this year, but the acreage is small.

Reports from the South of France indicate that the crop of medicinal herbs, such as horehound, centaury, etc., is likely to be rather short this year on account of the prolonged drought.

### Arrivals.

Among the arrivals of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from July 4 to July 10, inclusive, are the following: *Acetone* (@ Antwerp) 5; *acid, acetic*, (@ Rotterdam) 12, (@ Frederikstadt) 89, (@ Stettin) 20; *acid, citric*, (@ Bordeaux) 16, (@ Marseilles) 11; *acid, lactic* (@ Hamburg), 5; *acid, sulphuric* (@ Antwerp), 200; *acid, oxalic* (@ Hamburg), 21; *acid, tannic* (@ Hamburg), 13; *acid, tartaric* (@ Rotterdam), 60; *albumen*, (@ Beyrouth) 14, (@ Brussels) 25, (@ Treport) 4; *anatto*, (@ Cocanada) 30, (@ Copenhagen) 1, (@ Rotterdam) 5; *antimony*, (@ Rotterdam) 6, (@ Havre) 3, (@ Sydney) 451, (@ Hamburg) 14; *arsenic*, (@ Bordeaux) 25, (@ Dieppe) 25, (@ Oporto) 58; *arsenical residues* (@ Treport), 137; *barium chloride* (@ Hamburg), 1; *benzoin* (@ Havre), 12; *borax* (@ Hamburg), 15; *calumba root* (@ Hamburg), 16; *camphor*, (@ Hong Kong) 154, (@ Hamburg) 10, (@ Marseilles) 23, (@ Havre) 20; *camphor oil* (@ Hamburg), 30; *cardamoms*, (@ Tuticorin) 22, (@ Rangoon) 8, (@ Calicut) 7; *carnauba wax*, (@ Pernambuco) 1264, (@ Hamburg) 5; *caraway* (@ Rotterdam), 60; *cassia* (@ Hong Kong), 25; *chemicals*, (@ Hamburg) 228, (@ Christiania) 20, (@ Brussels) 530, (@ Bremen) 79, (@ Antwerp) 327, (@ Calais) 44, (@ Rotterdam) 234, (@ Dunkirk) 77, (@ New York) 6; *chloral hydrate* (@ Hamburg), 8; *cinchona*, (@ Tuticorin) 175, (@ Cochin) 78, (@ Calicut) 125; *cocoanut oil* (@ Hamburg), 29; *colchicum-root* (@ Hamburg), 5; *copaiba* (@ Maranhão), 3; *copal* (@ Cologne) 49, (@ Singapore) 200; *coriander* (@ Hamburg), 200; *cream of tartar*, (@ Hamburg) 4, (@ Rotterdam) 32, (@ Bari) 101, (@ Messina) 47, (@ Marseilles) 120; *cumin seed* (@ Hamburg), 62; *divi divi*, (@ Madras) 164, (@ Calcutta) 334; *drugs*, (@ Stettin) 9, (@ Hamburg) 18, (@ Barbados) 2, (@ New York) 7, (@ Fiume) 20, (@ Rotterdam) 21; *ergot of rye* (@ Hamburg), 15; *ether, butyric* (@ Rotterdam), 2; *euphorbium* (@ Safia), 5; *fenugreek* (@ Bombay), 799; *formaldehyde* (@ Hamburg), 10; *formalin* (@ Hamburg), 4; *gamboge* (@ Havre), 7; *glucerin*, (@ Melbourne) 25, (@ Rotterdam) 50; *gum arabic*, (@ Parnahyba) 8, (@ Cera) 5; *ipeacacuanha* (@ Bremen), 6; *lanoline* (@ Hamburg), 10; *lead acetate* (@ Stettin) 6; *lime citrate* (@ Messina) 21; *lime-juice* (@ Dominica), 17; *lime oil* (@ Dominica), 3; *liquorice*, (@ Bordeaux) 44, (@ Hamburg) 20, (@ Norkoping) 1, (@ Marseilles) 14, (@ Antwerp) 10; *medicine*, (@ Boston) 110, (@ Stettin) 2, (@ New York) 50; *nux romica*, (@ Cochin) 2897, (@ Calicut) 221; *oil, cocoanut*, (@ Hamburg) 29, (@ Cochin) 419, (@ Gallé) 56, (@ Mauritius) 1, (@ Marseilles) 189; *oil, cod-liver*, (@ Trondhjem) 20, (@ Bergen) 26; *oil, olive*, (@ Barcelona) 13, (@ Smyrna) 123, (@ Leghorn) 13; *oils, essential* (@ Ostend), 10; *Orris root* (@ Leghorn), 27; *pharmaceutical goods* (@ New York), 38; *quinine* (@ Rotterdam), 25; *saffron* (@ Valencia) 1; *sandal wood*, (@ Calicut) 365, (@ Tellicherry) 93, (@ Mangalore) 839; *sandarac* (@ Mogador), 82; *senna*, (@ Tuticorin) 57, (@ Genoa) 23; *shellac*, (@ Hamburg) 6, (@ Calcutta) 122, (@ Rotterdam) 25; *sticklac* (@ Havre), 22; *sulphur* (@ Catania), 733; *sumac*, (@ Palermo), 1335; *tamarinds* (@ Barbados), 45; *tartar emetic* (@ Hamburg), 7; *turmeric*, (@ Cochin) 294, (@ Calicut) 80; *vanilla*, (@ Mauritius) 46, (@ Marseilles) 5; *wax, bees'*, (@ Beyrouth) 4, (@ Parnahyba) 137, (@ Hamburg) 223, (@ Leghorn) 16, (@ Calicut) 16, (@ Mogador) 10, (@ Venice) 7; *wax, ceresine*, (@ Hamburg) 54, (@ Rotterdam) 80, (@ Trieste) 79; *wine lees* (@ Messina), 446; *witch hazel* (@ New York), 2; *zinc chloride*, (@ Rotterdam) 4, (@ Amsterdam) 5; *zinc oxide*, (@ Stettin) 50, (@ Antwerp) 97, (@ Rotterdam) 25, (@ Hamburg) 10, (@ New York) 300, (@ Bordeaux) 26, (@ New York) 700.

### Heavy Chemicals.

There is a steady demand at all the principal centres of the heavy-chemical market, and prices remain mostly unchanged and firm in tone.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is dull, with values on the lower side. Beekton 12½. Beekton terms 11½. 10s. to 11½. 12s. 6d., London 11½. 10s. to 11½. 12s. 6d., Leith 11½. 15s., and Hull 11½. 12s. 6d.



**ALKALI-PRODUCE.**—There are no changes of great importance in this branch, while there is a good average demand. Some little attention is already being given to forward requirements, but so far not much of moment has been done. Bleaching powder shows more activity at 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton for softwood casks on rails. For export price is 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*, f.o.b. according to market, etc. Caustic soda is steady at unchanged rates; 76 to 77 per cent. 10*l.* 10*s.* to 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, 70 per cent. 9*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, 60 per cent. 8*l.* 15*s.* to 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Ammonia alkali 58 per cent. continues very firm at 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* in bags, free on rails. Soda crystals continue in increased request at 62*s.* 6*d.* to 65*s.*, f.o.b. Tyne, and 67*s.* 6*d.*, f.o.b. Liverpool. Saltcake is on the quiet side at 27*s.* to 29*s.* per ton, free on rails in bulk. Bicarbonate of soda 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool in large casks, and 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for smaller packages. Chlorates of potash and soda are steady at 3*l.* 4*d.* to 3*l.* 4*d.* per lb., according to quantity, etc. Yellow prussiate of potash stand unchanged at 4*l.* 4*d.* to 5*d.*, and 3*l.* 3*d.* to 3*l.* 3*d.* per lb. respectively. Hyposulphite of soda, although in somewhat better supply, still continues very firm, and general demand also keeps up well. Ordinary crystals in large casks 5*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 5*s.* per ton. In 1-cwt. kegs prices run from 6*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.* 5*s.* per ton, according to quality and quantity. Silicates of soda remain unchanged, 140° Tw. 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, 100° Tw. 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 75° Tw. 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.* per ton, according to quality, quantity, and destination.

### Liverpool Drug-market.

*Liverpool, July 11.*

**FENUGREEK-SEED.**—Owing to the bad reports of the crops holders are asking 9*l.* 10*s.* per ton, less 1*l.* 4 per cent.

**ANISEED.**—Very firm at 26*l.* 10*s.*

**CASTOR OIL.**—Good seconds Calcutta, recent arrivals, have been cleared from the quay, and is now held for more money in store. Market closing firmer at 3*l.* 8*d.* to 3*l.* 8*d.*; for shipment 3*l.* 8*d.* is quoted by a few sellers. First-pressure French meets with steady sale at recent quotations; for shipment 29*l.*, f.o.b. Marseilles, is quoted.

**COCOA-NUT OIL.**—French Cochon is now held for 34*l.* to 35*l.*, owing to the higher prices asked for shipment.

**TURPENTINE** is again easier at 45*s.* 6*d.* to 46*s.* per cwt.

**POTASSIUM BICHROMATE** has advanced to 3*l.* 4*d.* per lb., at which price large sales have been made.

**BEEWAX.**—At auction 4 bags Peruvian sold at 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., also 17 bags Chilean on private terms.

**HONEY.**—Sales include 132 barrels Peruvian at 16*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; also 19 barrels Pile X Chilean at recent rates.

### German Drug-market.

*Hamburg, July 9.*

Business is quiet generally, but with some important changes.

**CAMPHOR** especially shows increased firmness, with only moderate offerings at 885*m.* per 100 kilos, for refined.

**CITRIC ACID** is very strong at 330*m.* per 100 kilos.

**LYCOPodium** is firm at 425*m.* per 100 kilos.

**MENTHOL** is quiet at 18*l.* 2*m.* per kilo.

**PEPPERMINT OIL** is strong; H.G.H. American selling at 15*m.* per lb., and Japanese dementholised at 11*m.* per kilo.

**SENEGAL ROOT.**—Business is quiet, but 670*m.* per 100 kilos. has been paid on the spot, while the price for delivery is 565*m.*

**IPECACUANHA** is firmer at 15*m.* per kilo. for Cartagena.

**RHATANY ROOT** is in better demand at 40*m.* to 45*m.* per 100 kilos.

**SUGAR OF MILK.**—Quiet; the price is 125*m.* per 100 kilos. for duty paid and 115*m.* per 100 kilos. duty not paid.

**ACID, CITRIC.**—Remains unchanged. English is selling at 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb., and foreign makes at 1*s.* 6*d.*

**ACID, OXALIC.**—This is in fair demand, the price being 3*l.* 4*d.* per lb. net.

**ACID, TARTARIC.**—There is no alteration in the situation. Prices remain at 11*l.* 4*d.* per lb. for English manufacture and 10*l.* 3*d.* for foreign.

**ANISEED.**—Small sales have been made at 25*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for Russian on the spot.

**ANTIMONY.**—Sales are reported on the spot of English regulus at from 113*s.* to 114*s.*, but the general quotation is 110*s.* Japanese crude is quoted at 75*s.* spot.

**BELLADONNA-ROOT.**—The new crop is offering at 46*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f. London for forward shipment, but at this high price naturally finds no buyers.

**BENZON.**—Inquiry good and prices remain firm for both Siam and Sumatra. The arrivals include 12 cases of Siam.

**BUCHU-LEAVES** seem to be dearer; as high as 9*d.* having been paid for good green.

**CAMPHOR.**—Japanese refined tablets are in good demand at prices ranging from 4*s.* to 4*s.* 3*d.* per lb., according to the size. The nominal price for crude Chinese is 350*s.* per cwt., an offer of 340*s.* having been refused. Higher prices are to be anticipated.

**CANARY-SEED** is a very slow trade, but prices are maintained at 45*s.* per quarter for Turkish and clean River Plate on the spot.

**CARAWAY-SEED** is firmer at 26*s.* per cwt. for ordinary Dutch ex warehouse.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Quiet, although there are both buyers and sellers willing to negotiate. Small quantities of last year's bark have sold on the spot at 31*s.* per cwt. The new crop is not offering, in spite of the fact that the crop was gathered in May. This may indicate short crop, and a sudden rise in price does not appear unlikely.

**CHAMOMILES.**—Foreign flowers are selling slowly at firm prices on the spot. Latest advices regarding the new crop state that it promises well, and if the present good weather continues there will be an abundance of flowers. The crop will be harvested in a week or two.

**CHIRETTA** is getting very scarce on the spot, and the price for good green is now 7*d.* to 8*d.* per lb.

**CLOVES.**—Fair Zanzibar sorts are fetching 7*l.* 4*d.* per lb. in small quantities on the spot. The market is steadier this week.

**COLOCYNTH.**—Small sales of good Turkey apple have been effected during the week at 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb. Pulp is restricted, and the price wanted remains at 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

**COPAIBA BALSAM.**—B.P. Maranham is quoted in cases at 1*s.* 7*l.* 4*d.* per lb.

**CORIANDER-SEED** is steadier at 13*s.* to 13*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for Madras and old crop Morocco on the spot.

**CREAM OF TARTAR.**—Steady business at 78*s.* for 98 per cent. powder, 76*s.* for 95 per cent., and 74*s.* for 92 per cent.

**CUMIN-SEED** is quiet at 30*s.* to 31*s.* per cwt. for Morocco.

**ERGOT.**—Fair sorts may be bought from Hamburg at from 11*l.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* per lb. c.i.f., but on the spot good Russian is rather firm.

**FENUGREEK-SEED** is dearer at 11*s.* per cwt. for Morocco.

**GALLS.**—Dearest prices rule. For good blue Persian 82*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. has been paid. Greens are selling at from 70*s.* to 72*s.* 6*d.*

**GAMBOGE.**—There is good inquiry and prices remain firm. Seventeen cases have arrived since last auctions.

**GINGER.**—At the spice sales on Wednesday a further advance took place in Jamaica, common being steady, but good sorts 2*s.* to 3*s.* advance. Good bold sold at 82*s.* per cwt. and fair to good bright 70*s.* to 75*s.*; ordinary to good ordinary 58*s.* to 62*s.*

**GLUCOSE.**—Very firm at 11*s.* 7*l.* 4*d.* to 11*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. for Buffalo H. liquid. A large arrival is reported this week and may ease the market.

**GOLDEN SEAL (HYDRASTIS).**—There is hardly any stock here or in America. The spot price is 6*s.* per lb., and one bale has been sold at that price.

**GUM ARABIC.**—Small sales have been made at even prices for spot. Prices are a shade easier for forward delivery. Soft white selected Soudan is quoted at 40*s.* to 45*s.* per cwt., soft yellowish sorts at 24*s.* to 25*s.*, and half hard reddish at 22*s.* to 23*s.*; Ghezirah is 18*s.* to 19*s.* No business doing in Persian. Good qualities have been inquired for, but buyers will not pay the 25*s.* to 28*s.* per cwt. that holders ask for.

**HYDROQUINONE.**—The price, which for some time past has been depressed, has now been raised to 3*s.* 9*d.* per lb., and a further advance is suggested.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Fair business has been done in Rio at 7*s.* 6*d.* per lb., an advance of 4*d.* on last week's price. Cartagena has been neglected, but former prices rule. The price for Johore is now 8*s.* per lb., but no actual business has yet been done at that figure. The arrivals include 11 bales of Cartagena; 26 bales having been shipped.

**LEMON-JUICE.**—English pressed juice is in fair demand at from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per gal., according to quantity.



**LIME-JUICE.**—Quiet but steady. Sales of good pale juice reported at 1s. 3d. and 1s. 4d. per gal.

**LINSEED** is quiet, but steady at 49s. per quarter for good Dutch.

**MENTHOL** remains quiet but with a decidedly firmer feeling. The spot price for Kobayashi crystals is from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per lb.

An article in a recent issue of the "O.P. & D. Reporter" says there seems to have been recently a spontaneous movement to test the market as to its attitude on a return to a price-level that would make possible the liquidation of stocks bought during October and November of last year, without entailing the loss that would accrue to sellers at present market price. London quotations favoured the movement, but at the time of writing, holders of these stocks had not been able to overcome the weakness of the article, which is largely due to lack of consuming demand. The downward tendency seems, however, to have been checked, and the prevailing price-level, which is 35 per cent. above that of June 1905, appears to be the basis on which the fervently hoped for campaign of activity will be conducted. The situation in Japan appears also to furnish a strengthening factor to the market. Competition there seems to have been cut down to one manufacturer, and that the pretensions of sellers receive consideration is shown by their being able in most cases to insist on combination purchases of menthol and peppermint oil.

**OIL, ANISE.**—This article is receiving a little attention this week, and a firm business has been done at prices ranging from 4s. 11d. to 5s. 1d. There were sellers at the latter price.

**OIL, BERGAMOT,** is quoted from Messina at 9s. 4d. per lb. for prompt.

**OIL, CAJUPUT,** is in steady demand. Price remains unaltered at 3s. 2d. per bottle.

**OIL, CAMPHOR.**—Sales reported at 90s. for white essential oil. No c.i.f. offers to be got, and the spot supply is limited to probably 25 to 30 cases.

**OIL, CASTOR.**—Steady at unchanged prices. For Hull make first pressings 28l. 15s. per ton, in barrels, is required for prompt to December delivery, and 27l. 5s. per ton for seconds, August to December delivery ex wharf London less 2½ per cent. Finest French water-white is quoted at 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. in cases, and barrels 2s. per cwt. less.

**OIL, COD-LIVER.**—Firm. Two or three London agents are offering from 68s. to 72s. per barrel for forward delivery. From Bergen we learn that the market is extremely calm at 66s. per barrel for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil. At this price there is no demand at all, but nevertheless holders are firm, and many of them are apparently believing in higher prices. The export from Bergen up to July 9 amounted to 7,259½ brls., as against 5,477 brls. at the corresponding date last year.

**OIL, EUCALYPTUS.**—Very scarce on the spot and not to be got under 1s. 2d. per lb., but two or three parcels are due to arrive shortly, which may ease the market.

**OIL, LEMON.**—Continental advices show that the price is very firm. The price for prompt delivery is 4s. per lb., and for December to June, 1907, 3s. 3d. per lb. is quoted.

**OIL, ORANGE.**—The price wanted for sweet orange oil is 7s. per lb. prompt, and for bitter orange 8s. 3d. per lb.

**OIL, PEPPERMINT.**—The upward tendency continues, particularly in Japanese dementholised oil. Large sales have been effected on the spot at 5s. 1½d. to 5s. 3d. per lb. for Kobayashi and Suzuki brands. The transactions have been mainly in Kobayashi, and no forward quotations are available. The market closes very firm at 5s. 3d. In American oil there is not much doing, the nominal price for H.G.H. being 15s. 6d. per lb., as last week. Wayne County is held at 12s. 6d. to 13s., and Todd's crystal white at 13s. 6d. The position in America is also very strong, holders being apparently not very anxious to do business.

**ORIUM.**—The spot market is still very firm with good inquiry, but no increase on last week's prices has taken place. Good druggists' and manufacturing kinds are selling quietly at from 8s. to 9s. per lb.; while soft shipping descriptions are quoted at from 9s. 6d. to 12s. Persian is lifeless at from 13s. to 15s. per lb.

**SMYRNA, June 29.**—The sales this week amount to 37 cases as follows: Nine cases old Karahissar for the Continent, five cases new talequale usual quality on speculation, and 23 cases old Karahissar t.q., also for speculation. Sellers are reserved

and tenacious, and their firmness has been further strengthened by unsatisfactory news regarding the crop, both from the upper districts and from Salonica. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 233 cases, against 104 cases at same period last year. The total sales for the month amounted to 244 cases, 130 of which were for America, 30 for speculation, and the balance for England and the Continent. The stock here in first and second hands is now 2,179 cases, against 3,858 at the same date last year, and in Constantinople 127 cases, as against 746.

**SMYRNA, June 30.**—The good weather has returned, and it is hoped that the intemperate season has passed, that henceforth the harvest will follow its regular course, and that nothing will come to further hinder its completion. It is not yet possible to give an exact idea of the damage done to the crop and of the havoc wrought by the rains; in the meantime the yield is generally reckoned at about 8,000 cases. The reasons stated caused speculators to raise the price for new crop to about 6s. 7d. per lb. The following sales have been effected with considerable difficulty: 15 cases Karahissar talequale 7s. 1d.; 18 cases choice Karahissar t.q. 7s. 5d.; and 15 cases new Adette t.q. at from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 7d. per lb., all c.i.f. terms European ports. The market closes very firm with buyers. The arrivals on the Smyrna market have been 233 cases, as against 104 cases on the same date last year. The total sales during the month amounted to 256 cases. The new opium which has just arrived here, having been harvested during the humid and rainy seasons, leaves much to be desired, and shows a loss of 3 per cent.

**ORRIS-ROOT.**—For good Florentine sorts the price is 31s. per cwt., c.i.f.

**OTTO, ROSE.**—Advices from Kezanlik and Constantinople estimate this year's crop at about 750,000 meticals, equal to about 112,500 Turkish oz., as against 700,000 meticals (equal to about 105,000 oz. Turkish) in 1905, and 770,000 meticals (about 115,000 oz. Turkish) in 1904. The prices for new crop otto have not yet been fixed.

**PIMENTO.**—Unchanged at 23½d. per lb. for fair sorts. The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent at Kingston, Jamaica, states that a syndicate has been formed there to handle the output of pimento. Seventy-five per cent. of the growers of the article are interested in the company, and efforts are being made to secure a good price in the foreign market.

**POTASHES.**—Dearer, first Americans being quoted at 31s. per cwt., and first Montreals at 33s. on the spot. A large business for arrival has been done at a high price.

**POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.**—Scarce and firmer on the spot. Small crystals are said to be worth 40s. per cwt., but they may probably be bought cheaper.

**QUASSIA CHIPS.**—These are getting scarce owing to there being no wood in the country. They are quoted at 20s. per cwt.

**QUICKSILVER.**—For firsts the price remains at 7l. 5s. per bottle, while seconds are quoted at 7l. 1s. 6d.

The imports during June were 5,005 bottles, as against 2,001 bottles in June 1905, the total imports for the first six months of the year amounting to 25,796 bottles, as against 32,876 last year. The exports during June were 835 bottles, against 1,512 in 1905, and the total exports 13,134 bottles for the six months of 1906, as against 12,313 in the corresponding period of last year. The average price during June was 7l. 2s. per bottle, as against 7l. 7s. 6d. last year.

**QUININE SULPHATE.**—This is in a lifeless condition at the nominal price of 7½d. per oz. for German manufacture, but large sales have been made at 7½d.

The Amsterdam Quinine-works have reduced their quotations by 75 cents for Ed. II. and 5 cents for Ed. III., so that their quotations are now: Ed. II. fl.14.25, and Ed. III. fl.17 per kilo.

**ROSE-LEAVES.**—The price for new-crop petals is 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Native red is scarce on the spot, and anything of bright colour would readily fetch 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; mixed sorts are offered at 1s. 4d. per lb. Two packages of native red have arrived at the docks, but no grey. Ten packages of good quality Honduras are also among the arrivals.

**SCAMMONY-ROOT** is scarce and dearer; nothing can be bought now under 18s. to 20s. per cwt. for good roots.

**SENEGA** is in fair demand, sales having been made on the spot at 2s. 4d. per lb.

**SENNA, ALEXANDRIAN.**—Only retail sales have taken place,



at 4½d. per lb. for half-leaf and 2½d. per lb. for siftings. Common pods are neglected.

**SENNA (TINNEVELLY).**—Cheap qualities are wanted. The price asked for common quality is 1½d. per lb.

**SOY** continues to advance, and there is nothing to be got on the spot under 1s. 9d. per gal., at which price fair business has been done.

**SFERMACETI.**—For American refined 1s. 2½d. per lb. is wanted, an offer of 1s. 2d. having been refused during the week.

**SUGAR OF MILK.**—Market steady at from 60s. to 65s. per cwt., according to brand and sample.

**SULPHUR** is in fair demand, roll being quoted 6l. to 6l. 2s. 6d. per ton and flowers at 6l. 2s. 6d. to 6l. 7s. 6d. per ton.

**TAMARINDS.**—Good Barbadoes are still fetching a high price—19s. to 20s. per cwt. Other qualities are cheaper.

**TRAGACANTH.**—Business is quiet, but prices are firm at from 13l. 10s. to 14l. 5s. per cwt. for good druggists' sorts. Smyrna firsts are quoted at from 9l. 10s. to 10l. Bussorah hog has been selling in small quantity at from 50s. to 70s., according to quality.

**TURMERIC** is easier. Fingers are quoted from 22s. to 24s. 6d. per cwt. and bulbs at 8s. 6d.

**TURPENTINE.**—An even tone is apparent. The price for American refined on the spot is 45s. 9d. to 44s. per cwt. For July delivery 43s. 3d. is wanted, 42s. 10½d. for August.

**WAX, JAPAN.**—Business has been done at 52s. per cwt., but the article is difficult to obtain, and there are now no sellers under 53s.

### Spanish Pimento.

The British Vice-Consul at Cartagena (Spain) reports that pimento is extensively grown in the valley of the Segura at Murcia and neighbourhood, and at Orihuela, also on the Segura, in the province of Alicante. Last year the exports from Cartagena amounted to 270 tons, the bulk of which went to Algeria, Cuba, and the Philippines. The Germans appear to view the article favourably, as they received 57 tons in 1905. Italy also received 12 tons, France 5½ tons, and the United Kingdom 3½ tons only.

### Sulphuric Acid in Germany.

The export of sulphuric acid into Germany from Belgium is a large and increasing business, though it cannot be said to be remunerative to the Belgian producers. In 1905 the exports from Belgium to Germany amounted to 242,000 meter centner, against 96,000 meter centner in 1904 and 68,000 meter centner in 1903. At the same time the export of sulphuric acid from Germany has declined. One of the causes of this international movement is the cheap rate of railway freight for raw and manufactured goods.

### English Peppermint-oil.

The cultivation of peppermint on sewage-farms, which has been referred to on several occasions in this journal, appears to be increasing. At the Burgess Hill sewage-farm peppermint has been cultivated for several years, and the acreage there has lately been increased from three to five acres. About 35 lb. of oil was obtained from the three acres last year, and it realised 25s. per lb., but in the previous year 23s. per lb. was obtained. We understand that the Urban Council finds peppermint rather expensive to cultivate, as the soil is by no means suitable. The price realised seems satisfactory, however, and no doubt the cultivation leaves a handsome profit.

### Peruvian Produce.

In a report on the trade of Peru during 1905 the British Consul remarks that "cinchona no longer forms an important article of export, inasmuch as nearly all the trees have been ruthlessly destroyed in almost all accessible regions. The planting of these trees in suitable localities ought to be encouraged. It is said that at present it would not pay to plant them, which is no doubt true; but under the fostering care of the Government great results might be obtained hereafter. It seems indeed remarkable that in a country where the inestimable bark could be obtained in large quantity without much difficulty the matter should be utterly neglected." The statistics of exports which do not go beyond 1904 show that 191 tons of bark was exported from Mollendo in that year, against 206 tons in 1903 and 285 tons in 1902. Other exports from Mollendo included 9½ cwt. of crude cocaine (1903 9½ cwt. and 1902 11 cwt.), the bulk of which was shipped to Germany; and of coca-leaves the exports amounted

to 748 cwt., against 922 cwt. and 696 cwt. in 1903 and 1902 respectively—Germany and the U.S.A. were the chief consumers. Rhatany, of which 32 tons was shipped in 1904, chiefly to Germany, shows an increase of 12 tons on the figures for 1903. The Salaverry exports of crude cocaine amounted to 2,891 kilos. in 1905, of which 2,653 kilos. went to Germany and 53 kilos. to the United Kingdom; and of coca-leaves 316,436 kilos. were exported, of which 142,021 kilos. went to the U.S.A., 32,770 kilos. to Germany, and 141,645 kilos. to Peru in transit.

## London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of June, 1906, and to the stocks on June 30:

	June		Stocks		1906	
	Landed	Delivd.	1906	1905	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes.....cs, etc.	96	93	335	454	696	691
".....gourds	—	—	—	—	1,765	1,815
Aniseed, star....cs.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot.....pkgs	915	1,455	9,629	11,183	10,001	7,259
Balsams...cks, etc.	70	26	478	564	427	311
Calumba.....bgs	—	78	249	61	709	630
Camphor.....pkgs	1,111	1,069	671	1,407	5,509	4,929
Cardamoms....."	433	440	2,037	2,345	2,813	2,482
Cinchona....."	1,163	952	6,860	7,014	5,055	5,803
Cocculus indicus.."	—	—	—	77	—	—
Cochineal....."	15	71	264	162	316	543
Cubebs....."	—	—	468	385	40	10
Dragon's blood..."	9	34	87	65	102	113
Galls....."	618	388	1,459	1,836	2,591	1,321
Gums—						
Ammoniacum.."	—	1	4	5	10	9
Animi....."	91	117	227	246	543	549
Arabic....."	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asafetida....."	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benzoin....."	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copal....."	4,549	4,010	17,656	21,616	31,122	29,529
Damar....."	776	458	3,016	2,223	4,271	2,949
Galbanum....."	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gamboge....."	92	36	122	39	205	33
Guaiaicum....."	—	—	55	59	7	7
Kauri...tons net	135	103	1,154	890	1,105	1,126
Kino.....pkgs	2	1	65	76	4	11
Mastic....."	—	7	8	—	30	33
Myrrh, E.I....."	—	71	162	101	281	189
Olibanum....."	671	229	2,953	2,348	2,475	1,005
Sandarac....."	218	101	745	257	1,233	923
Tragacanth....."	1,118	747	6,911	7,820	8,279	7,610
Ipecacuanha—						
Cartagena..."	—	—	68	14	85	34
E. I....."	—	2	24	21	24	28
Matto Grosso.."	9	12	83	197	110	12½
Minas....."	20	15	34	29	31	38
Jalap.....bls	—	36	73	209	42	107
Nux vomica....pkgs	138	—	285	1,585	297	316
Oils—						
*Aniseed, star...cs	—	6	89	227	15	50
*Cassia....."	—	10	40	134	—	47
Castor.....pkgs	127	107	252	241	759	807
Coco-nut....tons	38	88	144	280	435	528
Olive.....cks, etc.	222	276	996	281	1,738	1,198
Palm.....tons	—	—	—	7	6	6
†Quinine.....lb	2,812	2,404	201,808	192,452	36,391	10,011
Rhubarb.....chts	7	29	117	160	132	287
Sarsaparilla....bls	58	83	63	97	386	434
Senna.....pkgs	75	406	1,792	2,357	702	2,277
Shellac.....cs	1,841	4,637	19,627	25,835	22,326	24,040
Sticklac....."	205	151	406	361	1,433	1,433
Wax—						
Bees'.....pkgs	819	312	1,416	1,456	2,887	2,998
Japan....."	5	42	453	133	573	230

\* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf, Red Lion, and Bull Wharf, and Brewer's Quay are not included.

† Includes quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves, also at the Docks.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, perfumery, etc., valued at 379,260l. E. were imported into Alexandria during 1905, compared with 392,638l. E. during 1904.

DURING 1905, 365 tons of caustic soda was imported into Jaffa, against nil in the previous year. Half was imported from Liverpool and half from Antwerp.

DRUGS, chemicals, and dye-stuffs valued at 14,354l. were imported into Natal during February 1906, against 17,988l. during January 1906, and 15,389l. in December 1905.



# BIRMINGHAM

## THE REVISIT OF THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

FIRST MEETING, 1865.

President :

HENRY DEANE, F.L.S.

SECOND MEETING, 1886.

President :

THOMAS GREENISH, F.C.S.

THIRD MEETING, 1906.

President :

W. A. H. NAYLOR, F.I.C., F.C.S.

SOME years ago an American monthly commissioned a distinguished municipalist and brilliant writer to visit the Old World in order to gather facts about the leading cities of Europe, and write about them without respect to their antiquity, but with full respect to the present conditions of municipal government. The three cities which the writer selected for first treatment were Birmingham, Budapest, and Glasgow. We forget now the exact order in which these were placed, but they were said to be the finest cities in the world from the point of view of municipal government and social enterprise undertaken on behalf of the community. Birmingham is to be the pharmaceutical Mecca this month for the third time in the forty-three years' life of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. The American writer's idea naturally recurs to one who has to search the records for Birmingham's history, for its reputation is not based upon the ancient or traditional : it is known because it lives in the present, leads in its industrial occupations, and has pioneered for all the municipalities of Great Britain.

### HISTORICAL.

Two centuries and a half ago Birmingham was literally only a "hard-ware village," overshadowed by Warwick, Coventry, Worcester, Dudley, and Walsall, which were then places of historic importance. Even in remote times, however, it was noted for cutlers and forgers in metal, and Hutton, the local historian, is of opinion that the scythes which armed the chariot wheels of Boadicea were forged in this neighbourhood. The progress of Birmingham has synchronised with and been largely due to the discovery of coal and metalliferous ores in South Staffordshire. The rapidity of its progress is shown by the fact that the population, which barely numbered 5,000 in 1640 and 73,620 in 1801, increased to 182,922 in 1841, and now amounts to 540,000.

It is estimated that the word "Birmingham" is spelt in no fewer than 141 different ways, the earliest manner of spelling it being Ber-mæing-ham, signifying "the dwelling or homestead of the sons of Berm," or Beorm, a legendary Earl of Mercia in the days of Canute. In 1066, the year of the Norman Conquest, the manor was held by Alwyne, son of Wigod the Dane, who married the sister of Leofric, the Saxon Earl of Mercia, in whose family it had been from the time of Alfred. After the Conquest the manor was handed over to the Norman lords of Dudley,

who were also described as Barons of Birmingham. Domesday Book records that in 1087 William Fitz Anseulf, lord of Dudley Castle, let the manor to one Richard, supposed to be the founder of the family of De Bermingham. There were then only 150 acres under cultivation, and the number of residents is given as "five villeins and four bordarers." A century later there were eighteen freeholders, cultivating 667 acres, and thirty-five tenants in demesne, holding 158 acres. The lords of the manor had received from the overlords the right of holding a market once a week from very early times, dating back, it is thought, to the Heptarchy, and the charter was renewed by Richard I., who visited the De Berminghams in November 1189, immediately prior to his departure for the Crusades. It is supposed that the manor house was built in the time of Henry II. to replace the ancient castle. It was surrounded by a moat, and Hutton, writing in 1780, says :

The trench being filled with water, has nearly the same appearance now as perhaps a thousand years ago; but not altogether the same use. It then served to protect its master, but now to turn a thread-mill.

The whole was cleared off the ground in 1815 or 1816.

The inhabitants of Birmingham were evidently influenced by the teachings of Wycliffe and the Lollards, and the principles of the Reformation found ready acceptance among them. In fact, Birmingham contributed one of the first martyrs in John Rogers, a native of Deritend, who in the time of Queen Mary was burned at Smithfield, London. The Chapel of St. John's, Deritend, which was licensed in 1381 by the monks of Tickford Priory, is believed to have been the first church in England in which the teachings of Wycliffe and the Reformers were allowed, the inhabitants under Royal grant having the sole choice of electing the minister. The relative importance of Birmingham to other towns in the feudal times is shown by the fact that the number of armed men furnished by

the town in the reign of Edward III. was only four, as compared with six for Warwick and forty for Coventry. In 1635 it was assessed for ship-money by Charles I. at 100*l.*, while Coventry had to pay 266*l.* During the Civil Wars Birmingham took the side of Parliament against the King, and a Birmingham manufacturer (Mr. R. Porter) is said to have supplied 15,000 swords to the Parliamentary army. In consequence of its strong adherence to the Parliamentary cause Birmingham suf-

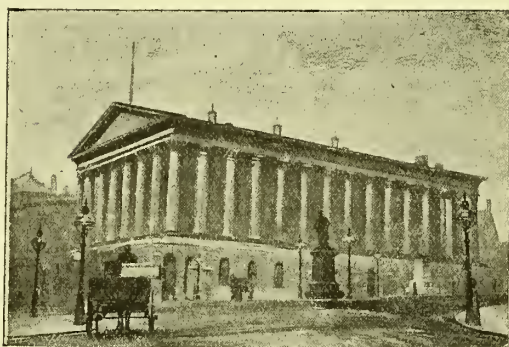


STATUE OF PRIESTLEY.

The discoverer of oxygen is shown concentrating the sun's rays on mercuric oxide contained in a small mortar.



ferred severely at the hands of Prince Rupert, who marched into the town with 2,000 horse and foot and several pieces of artillery. The town fiercely resisted, but the Prince, after a hard struggle, won the fight, and imposed a fine of 30,000*l.* on the inhabitants. Right through the town's history up to date we find Birmingham folk to be fighters and innovators,



TOWN HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

with a strong tendency to differ from other people. There is a good example of this in the life of

#### JOSEPH PRIESTLEY,

who did so much by his discoveries to establish modern chemistry. Priestley was born at Fieldhead, in the parish of Birstall, in 1733, of an orthodox dissenting family. At the age of twenty-two he became assistant pastor of the Independent Church of Needham Market, Suffolk, but as his Arianism became more pronounced the congregation fell away, and Priestley left the place. In 1762 he was appointed to the chair of languages and belles-lettres at Warrington College, when he married the daughter of a wealthy Welsh ironmaster. In 1772 he published his famous pamphlet on "Impregnating Water with Fixed Air," and also communicated to the Royal Society his observations on different kinds of air. In 1773 he received the Copley Medal in recognition of the importance of his discoveries. Seven years later he went to Birmingham as pastor of the New Meeting, and during his pastorate pursued his scientific experiments. He took a prominent part in religious and political controversy, and advocated the cause of the Republicans in France. The atrocities culminating in the execution of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette created intense indignation in this country, and Priestley was regarded as sympathising with the revolutionists in Paris, and consequently disloyal to the throne. Replying to accusations of violent opinions, Priestley in vain tried to explain, and on July 14, 1791, a great mob, after demolishing the two Unitarian meeting-houses, set fire to his residence at Fair Hall—his precious books and manuscripts, and especially the valuable collections in his laboratory, being destroyed. Priestley escaped, and it was not until 1884 that Birmingham honoured the great chemist as he deserved, a statue then being erected to his memory in Victoria Square. The late Professor Huxley, in unveiling it, told of the discovery of oxygen by Priestley in 1774.

Another instance of Birmingham as a protesting community was afforded in Chartist times. This movement, which developed from the extension of the franchise, had its principal following in Birmingham, and the violent speeches of some of its advocates led to the riots in January 1839 which culminated in a conflagration in the Bull Ring and the dispersal of the mob by a contingent of London police and dragoons, in the course of which many persons were slashed with cutlasses and sabres. The shop of Mr. Bourne, wholesale grocer, at the corner of Moor Street, was completely destroyed by fire and the roughs, and the adjacent shop of Mr. Banks, wholesale chemist, was also set on fire. Another turbulent event occurred in 1871 known as the Murphy Riots; and in more recent times the echoes of Bingley Hall have told that Birmingham people do not take everything quietly.

In the middle of the eighteenth century Birmingham was described as

#### "THE TOWN OF GARDENS."

Almost every house, even in the heart of the town, had its garden or orchard planted with fruit-trees, and with vines climbing along the garden-walls. The River Rea was then described as a pleasant, pellucid, rippling little brook.

The earliest form of government in Birmingham of which there is any record is that of the Guild of the Holy Cross, which was founded towards the end of the fourteenth century. This guild was of a semi-religious and municipal character. Its property was confiscated by Henry VIII., but Edward VI. in 1552 restored a certain amount (then valued at 21*l.* per annum) for the support and maintenance of a free grammar-school. That property, in the most valuable part of the city, now returns a revenue of something like fifty thousand pounds a year, and, being now under the control of the Education Committee, the endowment is being applied for the higher education of the children of Birmingham. The Guild Hall or "Town's Hall," which formerly occupied the site of the present Town Hall in New Street, was considered a very fine building, with its antique carvings and stained-glass windows, emblazoned with the figures and armorial bearings of the Lords Ferrers and others.

#### MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

A charter of incorporation was granted to the town in 1838, under which all the powers of the previous authorities were merged in the Town Council.

Birmingham was originally built without regard to plan or method. Houses and shops were thrown together in the most irregular manner, the streets being made to suit the houses. Thus even in New Street and the centre of the city until twenty-five years ago many unsightly curves and obstructions existed. In the middle of the eighteenth century there were only three main streets in Birmingham—viz., Deritend, the oldest portion, leading to the Coventry Road; New Street; and High Street, which led to Aston and the Lichfield Road. It was not until Mr. Joseph Chamberlain entered corporate life in the later 'sixties that any adequate

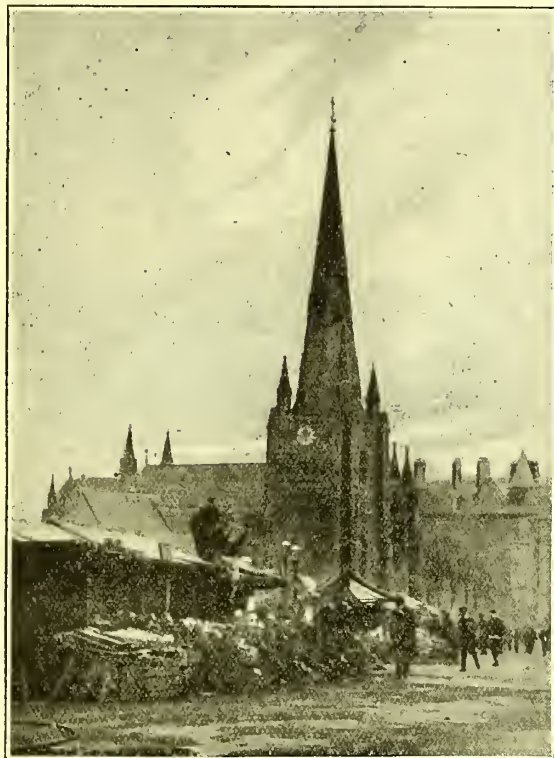


CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

and methodical attempts were made to remedy this inconvenience, and to lay the city out according to its size and importance. The great work of Mr. Chamberlain, apart from the acquirement of the gas and water undertakings,



was the inauguration of the improvement scheme under which Corporation Street, the finest street in the city and one of the handsomest in England, was constructed out of a vast insanitary area. The general appearance and characteristics of the town were completely altered—wood, granite, and asphalte pavements replacing the old flags and "petri-



FLOWER-MARKET, BULL RING, BIRMINGHAM.  
Church of St. Martin in the background.

fied kidneys." When the leases of this handsome street fall in Birmingham will be one of the richest corporations in England, and already the revenue received more than covers the cost of the interest and repayment of the principal of the loans, while the gas undertaking adds a considerable sum annually to the relief of the rates. Mr. Chamberlain was thrice elected to the position of Chief Magistrate, and devoted many years to the work of the school board and the cause of education, his last and greatest achievement being the establishment of the University of which he is the first Chancellor. Not only Birmingham but the whole country still rings with the city's celebration last Saturday of Mr. Chamberlain's seventieth birthday, when at the Council House, in replying to the toast of his health, he, speaking of the makers of modern Birmingham, said:

My Lord Mayor, as the years pass, and, indeed, I think this is almost the only disadvantage which I attach to advancing years, as the years pass, unfortunately well-tried friends and comrades of our youth drop out from the ranks and are seen no more. Fresh recruits take their place, but they cannot bring back to us all the associations which are connected with the old. I think of those days when, before these buildings were erected, I worked with so many patriotic and high-spirited men in the old Council Chamber in Moor Street, in the first School Board, and other public institutions of the town. They were, although perhaps I should not say so, a remarkable association of men, moved with one great ideal, with the appreciation of what the town might be, of what it ought to be, with the determination to think no sacrifice too great in order to make it what their imagination saw that it might become. The number of these men has been sadly diminished; and yet they—those who have gone, and those, of whom I can see a considerable number here, who happily survive—they were the real makers of modern Birmingham; and, my Lord Mayor, when you pay me an honour which I feel

goes far beyond my deserts—when you pay me this honour, I know that you would wish that we should hold the names of those men in kindly and honourable remembrance.

The most important scheme which has been inaugurated and carried through by the City Council since the retirement of Mr. Chamberlain has been the bringing of water from the Elan Valley, in Radnorshire, to Birmingham through pipes and conduits extending over seventy-five miles. A vast inland lake has been constructed at Rhayader to contain the waters of the Elan and Caerwell rivers, and several huge reservoirs have been built in the neighbourhood of Birmingham for the storage and filtration of the water. The cost of this stupendous undertaking, which is principally due to the initiation of the late Sir Thomas Martineau and Mr. Thomas Barclay, is estimated, when completed, at about seven millions sterling, but Birmingham will have a supply of water equal to its utmost needs. No doubt among the public works belonging to the corporation, which will be of special interest to chemists and will amply repay a visit, will be the great dam at Rhayader and the colossal reservoir at Frankley.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Town Hall, which was erected in 1850 at a cost of 52,000*l.*, is a magnificent example of the Corinthian style of architecture, being modelled from that of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome. In the Town Hall is one of the finest organs in the country, which enables the Birmingham Festival Society to give with the fullest advantage the productions of the great masters at their triennial festivals.

Birmingham possesses one of the largest and most valuable reference libraries in the country, containing upwards of 100,000 volumes. Unfortunately, the unique Shakespearean collection perished in the great fire in 1879. The Central Reading Library, which forms part of the same building as the Reference Library, contains about 25,000 volumes. The Art Gallery and Museum is a noble building forming with the Council House and Gas Offices a magnificent quadrangle.

Among the more modern buildings of Birmingham the Council House is conspicuous, being a good example of the Italian Renaissance style in terra cotta, with stone interior.

Although a cathedral city, Birmingham has no church whose history carries us back even to the Norman period. The Cathedral Church of St. Philip's was built between 1711 and 1719 in the style of St. Paul's in London, but was completely restored about a quarter of a century ago, very little now remaining of the old structure except the fine old tower. Hutton speaks in enthusiastic terms of the beauty of this church.

The original church of St. Martin is believed to have been founded in 1280 by Sir Wm. de Bermingham, but no trace of the ancient architecture remains, and in 1873 the church was practically rebuilt at a cost of 30,000*l.* St. Chad's Roman Catholic Cathedral contains some interesting features, being one of the finest examples of the Renaissance carried out from designs of Pugin.

#### LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

There is probably no town in the world with so many and varied industries as those of Birmingham. As far back as the time of Henry VIII. there were, says Leland,

many smithies in the towne that use to make knives, and all manner of cutlery, tooles, and many loriners that make bittes, and a great many naylors, so that a great part of the town is maintained by smithes who have their iron and seacole out of Staffordshire.

Fifty years subsequently Camden had a similar tale to tell; and Alexander Missen in 1690 said that "swords, heads of canes, snuff-boxes, and other fine works of steel, could be had better here than even in famed Milan," and another writer said: "Bromichan drives a good trade in iron and steel wares, saddles and bridles, which find good vent at London, Ireland, and other parts." A later writer mentions buttons and buckles as leading Bromichan lines; these industries were introduced in the reign of Charles II. In 1790, owing to the introduction of shoe-laces, the fashion for buckles declined, and it was stated that this threw more than 20,000 persons into terrible distress. But the button-trade flourished, and still is a Birmingham staple.

Considering the present output of surgical cotton and dressings, it is interesting to note that experiments in cotton-spinning by machinery were made in Birmingham long



before Richard Arkwright brought the spinning-frame to perfection in Lancashire. In 1700 the first thread of cotton was actually spun at Sutton Coldfield by the means which Arkwright afterwards perfected, and in 1741 Messrs. Wyatt, Paul & Warren erected a cotton-spinning mill in the Upper Priory. The experiment was not a success, otherwise Lancashire may have had a rival in the Midlands.

A great impetus was given to the industries of Birmingham by Matthew Boulton, who commenced as a manufacturer of steel toys, including buttons. He was one of the first to recognise the importance of James Watt's invention. They became partners, and this was the foundation of the extraordinary industrial progress of Birmingham from that time. The Soho Works, built in 1764, became the most noted manufactory in the world for candelabra, vases, and every variety of ornamental work in metal. Plate wares were first turned out at the Soho Works, and Boulton subsequently established a mint to supply the Government with copper coin, this establishment no doubt being the forerunner of the Birmingham Mint. Great improvements in Watt's engines were effected by William Murdock, who entered the service of Boulton & Watt in 1778 and ultimately became a partner in the firm. In 1785 he invented the oscillating cylinder, and afterwards the rotary engine, and in 1792 discovered a process of obtaining illumination from coal-gas. In 1802 the factory at Soho was brilliantly illuminated in honour of the Peace of Amiens. The manufacture of gas-holders afterwards became one of the most important of Birmingham industries. Murdock was the son of John Murdock, a Cumnock wheelwright. Probably next to Matthew Boulton no one contributed more to raise the fame and reputation of Birmingham in the latter half of the eighteenth century than the celebrated picture-printer and typographer John Baskerville, who began life as a writing-master, keeper of a small school, and "cutter of gravestones." From letter-writing and letter-cutting he turned his attention to ornamental painting, and became also a successful manufacturer of decorated japanned wares. It was the ambition of his life to improve the very poor and mean style of printing of that day, and he lavished a fortune in experiments until at length he began to receive a return which surpassed all expectation. "The magnificent editions of Baskerville," to quote the words of Macaulay, "went forth to astonish the libraries of Europe."

The most extensive industry in Birmingham is the manufacture of brass and copper goods. In 1780 Hutton estimated the consumption of brass in Birmingham at 1,000 tons per annum, and it has now probably increased to over 50,000 tons, enormous quantities being used in connection with the bedstead and electrical industries. The jewellery trade was introduced into Birmingham from Derby. The adaptability of Birmingham manufacturers and the mechanical skill of its operatives speedily carried the town in front of its rivals, and though Birmingham at one time gained an unenviable reputation for gilt and veneered goods (hence "Brummagem"), there is no doubt that some of the finest artistic work in the country comes from the manufactories of Birmingham. In 1848 the total weight of articles assayed at the Birmingham Assay Office was only 41,500 oz., of which silver represented 39,000 oz.; but in 1902 the total weight had increased to 3,864,000 oz., of which gold wares represented 365,000 oz., and the number of articles assayed amounted to no fewer than 13,735,000. The plating of wares was carried on in Birmingham in the early part of the nineteenth century, but in 1840 the old processes of hammering and spinning were revolutionised by the discovery by Messrs. Elkington & Co. of the process of the deposition of silver by electricity, which stimulated the manufacture of fine-art productions and enabled John Hardman to reproduce mediæval art-metal work for ecclesiastical and other purposes from the designs of the celebrated Pugin, and which greatly stimulated ecclesiastical architecture and ornamentation. Next to the brass trades the production of guns and ammunition constitutes the largest industry of the city, giving employment in times of normal prosperity to from 15,000 to 20,000 workpeople.

Among other giants of Birmingham industry may be mentioned Archibald Kerrick, who improved the processes of annealing; Gillot, the inventor of steel pens; Osler, of

cut glass; Muntz, of yellow-metal sheathing for ships; Chance, of the dioptric lantern for lighthouses; and Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, who has developed Kynochs, Ltd., into one of the most prosperous concerns of the day, and who was one of the first to recognise the value of cordite as an explosive. In view of the important part they have taken in the building-up of Birmingham, mention should also be made of Richard and George Tangye, who established the great Cornwall Engineering-works; W. W. Greener, the celebrated manufacturer of high-class sporting guns; Webster, who cheapened the process of making aluminium; and Arthur Keen, who built up the London Works at Smethwick and is now the head of Guest, Keen & Nettlefold, the greatest iron, steel, coal, and screw and wire combination in the kingdom. The remarkable industry which Cadbury Bros. have built up in cocoa and chocolate also had its origin in Birmingham, but that is a story which is reserved for the present.



THE NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

## British Pharmaceutical Conference.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square on Monday, July 9. Present: Mr. W. A. H. Naylor (President), in the chair; Messrs. Ransom and Robinson (Vice-Presidents), Mr. J. C. Umney (Treasurer), Messrs. Peck and White (Hon. Secretaries), and Messrs. Alcock, Gadd, Howard, and Martindale. Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. Atkins, Atfield, Bird, Dott, and Thompson.—The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Hon. Treasurer gave a *résumé* of the financial statement.—The Pink Circular received the approval of the Committee, and Mr. Alcock was thanked for his attendance on behalf of the Birmingham Local Committee.—A list of suggested officers for the ensuing year was drawn up and approved.

The following 115 gentlemen were elected to membership:

Adams, F., Birmingham	Crombie, Jas., Glasgow
Adams, W., Birmingham	Dallos, C. E., B'ham
Allman, J. W., London	Davis, J., Birmingham
Atkins, J., Birmingham	De Morgan, F. Filmer, London
Atkinson, J. W., B'ham	Douglas, W. B., Torquay
Austin, Josiah, Birmingham	Eynon, C. E. J., Harrogate
Averill, John, Stafford	Featherstone, W. B., B'ham
Barclay, T., jun., B'ham	Flemmings, W., Wolverhampton
Barlow, F., Birmingham	Freeman, A. D., B'ham
Bayley, R., Birmingham	Freeman, John, B'ham
Bennett, G., Stockport	Freeman, W. M., B'ham
Bennison, E. C., B'ham	Gateley, S. W., Birmingham
Beresford, A. W., B'ham	Gee, E., Birmingham
Blain, A. H., Manchester	Geeves, C. W., London
Bloomfield, F. H., B'ham	Gibson, M. H., Burton
Blunt, L. R., Birmingham	Gill, H. E., Birmingham
Boucher, H., Birmingham	Gittoes, S. J., Malvern
Bramley, M., Birmingham	Griffith, M. H., Great Bridge
Brown, R., Birmingham	Hall, S. W., Birmingham
Brown, W. C., Birmingham	Harvey, H. M., Dover
Buckingham, H., B'ham	Hill, T., Birmingham
Burleigh, W. M., B'ham	Hirst, A. N., Nantwich
Burton, H., Birmingham	Howes, H., Birmingham
Callwick, J. H., B'ham	Huntley, J., Kidderminster
Castlelow, W. T., Leeds	Jackson, D., Wednesbury
Cattell, J. T., Birmingham	Jackson, W. H., Crediton
Cattell, T. B., Birmingham	James, W. D., Leeds
Chesterston, W. P., B'ham	Jarvis, C. F., Birmingham
Clarke, E. J., Malvern	Jelly, C. W., Coventry
Clayton, C., Oxford	Jennings, C., Birmingham
Colley, W., Birmingham	Johnson, J. C., Birmingham
Coltart, A., Birmingham	Joyce, T. G., London
Corfield, E., Birmingham	Kemsey-Bourne, C. W., Bromwich
Critchlow, H., Birmingham	
Crofts, L. G., Birmingham	
Crossley-Holland, F. W., Coleshill	



Kluge, H. J., London  
 Lang, W. H., B'ham  
 Le Dain, N., Birmingham  
 Lennox, Jas., Glasgow  
 Lowther, T. W., B'ham  
 Mackenzie, J. C., B'ham  
 Makepeace, W., Sydenham  
 Marshall, A. E., Worcester  
 Marshall, H. H., B'ham  
 McNay, D., Kilmarnock  
 Minchin, W., Gloucester  
 Morris, G., Wednesbury  
 Patterson, G. R., B'ham  
 Pearson, W., Birmingham  
 Pidcock, J. H., Birmingham  
 Place, E. B., Birmingham  
 Platts, J., Birmingham  
 Prosser, F. H., Birmingham  
 Radford, J. A., Birmingham  
 Reeves, R., Birmingham  
 Richardson, P. G., Dudley  
 Russell, A. H., Birmingham  
 Sarson, F., Paignton  
 Scott, W., Birmingham

Sellack, W. R., Stourbridge  
 Shaw, W. A., Birmingham  
 Slinn, A. E., Nuneaton  
 Smallwood, F. W., B'ham  
 Smith, F. A., Birmingham  
 Smith, M., Kidderminster  
 Stanway, E., Wolverhampton  
 Stubbs, E., Birmingham  
 Taylor, G. H., Kidderminster  
 Thompson, E. J., B'ham  
 Thorpe, J., Birmingham  
 Tranmer, H. M., Smethwick  
 Twivey, A., Birmingham  
 Wakefield, J., Birmingham  
 Webb, J. H., Luton  
 Welton, C. H., Coventry  
 White, C. S., London  
 Whitehouse, E. B., B'ham  
 Willday, W. T., Birmingham  
 Wilton, W. E., Birmingham  
 Woodcock, B. J., B'ham  
 Woolley, Percy, Manchester



**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our reader generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

#### The Irish Preliminary.

SIR,—It will be seen from the report of the Council-meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (p. 38) that the registered druggists and chemists and druggists of Ireland need have no fear of the amended regulation, regarding the time of passing the Preliminary examination, being an embarrassment to their apprentices, should the latter determine subsequently to go up for the Pharmaceutical Licence examination. The regulation in question applies solely to the four-years' pharmaceutical training, and lays down that these four years must be gone through subsequent to passing the Preliminary examination, so that the students' studies may be directed to the subject-matter of the final examination during all that time. Now in the case of anyone who has served an apprenticeship of four years already with a registered druggist or chemist and druggist, the Society accepts two years' service with a pharmaceutical chemist or apothecary, instead of four. Therefore the Preliminary examination under the new regulation must be passed *prior to those two years*, but not necessarily before the four years' apprenticeship to the registered druggist or chemist and druggist, as there is no Preliminary required for the druggist qualification. It follows that the only difference the amended regulation makes to this class of student is that he must, under the new rule, have passed his Preliminary at least two years before the Licence examination, whereas heretofore it was necessary to have passed it only one year before. I am glad to see by Mr. Rankin's letter, in your last issue, that he quite recognises that the regulation, as amended, will improve the quality of pharmaceutical students. I feel confident that all registered druggists and chemists and druggists who give the matter their consideration will readily see that the very slight onus imposed in the regulation is inconsiderable, especially when compared with the advantages of an extra year's study of pharmaceutical subjects.

Yours faithfully,  
 JAMES A. WALSH.

President, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.  
 Dublin, July 7.

[We have also received from Mr. James D. Carse, Belfast, as we go to press, a letter in which he again puts forward the views expressed by him last week. Briefly, Mr. Carse argues that it is *ultra vires* for the Pharmaceutical Society to require a druggist-candidate for the licence to serve the four years with a druggist after passing the Preliminary examination, or even to require any condition which would modify the time specified in Section 10 of the 1890 Act. Mr. Carse adds that the new regulations have been blocked in the House of Commons. It seems from Dr. Walsh's letter that the Pharmaceutical Council has used Section 10 to get out of the difficulty; there the conditions are, *first*, four years' service with a druggist; *second*, compliance with the Society's regulations; and, *third*, two years' service with a pharmaceutical chemist. Sequentially the regulations cannot be applied until the first condition is fulfilled, and that is the view the Council virtually adopts, although the regulation as drafted and gazetted does not express it so.—EDITOR.]

#### Only About Lime-water.

SIR,—The Food and Drugs inspector who is on the war-path *quærens quem devoret* has been sampling lime-water, and we know that the example of one such inspector is likely to be followed by all his fellows. Not in every case

## Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," June 13, 1906.)

- "D M D" and stencil-device of a coiled serpent; for chemicals in Class 1. By Denny Mott & Dickson, Ltd., 14 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 281,104.
- "KANEX"; for veterinary chemicals. By Taylor Brawn & Flood, 69A High Street, Bedford. 282,087.
- "SANTALBA"; for chemicals in Class 3. By the London Essence Co., 103 George Street, Camberwell, London, S.E. 282,214.
- "MALTOGLOBIN"; for anæmia-tonics. By Squire & Sons, 413 Oxford Street, W. 276,182.
- "PEPANA"; for chemicals in Class 3. By Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill, London, E.C. 282,173.
- "OVALTINE" ("Oval" disclaimed); for alimentary products, excluding poultry-feed. By A. Wander, 36 Holzklofenweg, Berne. 280,982.
- "HOMCO"; for food, for heating, lighting, and lubricating, and for toilet-oils. By Hull Oil Mfg. Co., Ltd., Stoneferry, Hull. 281,677, 281,678, 281,679.
- "SAMARITER"; for candles, soap, detergents, etc. By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight. 281,766.
- "MANOR"; for perfumery. By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight. 281,633.
- "CAPRICE PRINTANNIER"; for perfumes. By W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., 28 Ash Grove, Hackney. 281,877.
- "MANDARIN" and device thereof with Chinese characters; for perfumed soaps. By J. Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington. 281,917.
- "LISSALA" and "NYLON"; for perfumery. By C. H. Atkinson, 27 Store Street, London, W.C. 282,130, 282,217.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," June 20, 1906.)

- "TRISALYT"; for chemicals in Class 1. By the Chemische Fabrik vorm. E. Schering, 170 Mullerstrasse, Berlin. 282,453.
- "NAPHTHOMELAN"; for chemicals in Class 1, and for raw materials. By the Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen-am-Rhin. 282,632, 282,633.
- "GUMCINE" ("Gum" disclaimed); for a chemical substance in Class 1. By Lyons' Ink, Ltd., 17 Park Street, Cheetnam, Manchester. 282,630.
- "Sacco" and device of an alchemist pouring a liquid into a measure; for a medicine. By Sacco, Ltd., Rhodes Buildings, St. George's Street, Cape Town. 280,622.
- Conventional device of a crocodile; for surgical instruments. By R. Martindale & Co., Ltd., Alma Street, Aston, Birmingham. 282,182.
- Device of the alchemical symbol for mercury with letter "H" therein (disclaimed); for surgical instruments. By Holborn Surgical Instrument Co., Ltd., 26 Thavies Inn, London, E.C. 282,474.



can one hope to get off by the forensic skill of Mr. Glyn-Jones, and therefore I ask, Is it possible to sell lime-water, under the ordinary conditions of retail sale, which shall answer the B.P. tests? From my own experience I answer, No; but I am anxious to have the opinions of others. The very strongest I have been able to make—tested the moment it had become clear—showed only 70 to 80 per cent. of the amount of lime required by the test; while the average lime-water of the average pharmacy in the average green bottle indicates only 30 to 40 per cent. of the amount which the B.P. requires.

Yours truly,  
J. C. McWALTER.

Dublin, July 7.

#### Methylated Preparations.

SIR,—Since the publication of the articles in the *C. & D.* on the disabilities of licensed retailers as projected in the Revenue Bill, attention has been centred on the main provisions of this Bill, and notwithstanding the soothing letter written by Sir Henry Primrose, the Chairman of the Inland Revenue, much disgust and concern exist. It has been pointed out that however sympathetic and helpful Sir Henry Primrose may be, the fact remains that his letter, after all, was but an expression of views. Moreover, it is difficult to see how the gifted Chairman of the Inland Revenue Department could so frame regulations as to permit that which the law forbids. Even Sir Henry admits that on the face of the Bill it is not apparent how a chemist who is a retailer of methylated spirits can get industrial spirit for his own use. Mr. John C. Umney hit the nail on the head when he pointed out the disability of the chemist in a subsequent strict interpretation of the Bill when law. Some chemists have also urged that if the difference between permission and prohibition is to rest on official complaisance, the day may come when other revenue officials will inhabit Somerset House—officials who may be as indifferent to the interests of chemists as Pharaoh's successor was to those of Joseph. One correspondent appears to be under the impression that as the law now stands no retailer of methylated spirits can receive methylated spirits other than the paraffined article, and consequently that the new Revenue Bill merely legalises that which has been allowed by regulation. This is not so. In Section 120 of the Spirits Act, 1880, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue may, if they think fit, authorise any person to receive methylated spirits for use in any art or manufacture carried on by him. A person so authorised has to observe the provisions of the Act and conform to the prescribed regulations. It is under this very section that the Commissioners permit chemists to use the unmineralised variety of methylated spirits. This Spirits Act, 1880, expressly included the retailer as a person who could be supplied by an authorised maker, but the Revenue Bill expressly excludes the retailer from being supplied with the industrial variety of methylated spirit. That is the essence of the whole matter. If the Legislature rule out the retailer, the officials cannot legally rule him in. Sir Henry Primrose and his staff might say "Yes," but the Law Officers of the Crown might say "No." I strongly desire the maintenance of the *status quo ante* so far as the question of supply is concerned.

Yours truly,  
S. V. M. (92/32.)

#### The Cascara Case.

SIR,—I am surprised to find Mr. Hutcheon voicing imaginary difficulties over the Edinburgh cascara case instead of rejoicing at the defeat of officialdom in a case which should never have been brought into court. Many chemists appear to be worrying themselves unnecessarily about points which were not at issue. It must be borne in mind that the sale in question took place after some enlightening conversation; the cascara was labelled "Duncan's"; the prosecution took place under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and not under the Pharmacy Act. No one is entitled to assume without evidence that this cascara would have been dispensed when a prescription was presented for the B.P. preparation. It will be quite time enough to consider the dreadful results Mr. Hutcheon anticipates after it has been proved that a chemist has failed to dispense a prescription faithfully and that the Judge justifies the dispenser's act. As to the B.P. being the result of the combined wisdom of our leading pharmacists, it was clearly shown that the compilers of the B.P. were aware of the superiority of Duncan's preparation, and most chemists

agree that an inferior formula was adopted. Things must have reached a high stage of perfection in this world if nothing now remains but to prosecute those who supply a preparation superior to the official one.

Dundee.

CANDID. (93/86.)

SIR,—I have followed with much interest the comments and discussion on the Leith cascara case and feel strongly that this is a case which should never have been brought. The B.P. is a standard which every fair-minded chemist and druggist will follow in dispensing a prescription unless the contrary is indicated, but obviously it cannot be binding in every detail in commercial transactions. It was never intended by its compilers that the B.P. should be the standard under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and if public analysts desire to make it the standard, they ought to obtain sanction from Parliament in the regular course instead of attempting to compel its adoption by vexatious legal proceedings. The case has been widely reported, yet not a single customer of my own has inquired in what manner the extract I sell is preserved. Mr. Hutcheon may reassure himself; the public will obtain in the future what they have been accustomed to get in the past—an efficient liquid extract of cascara preserved in an effective fashion in accordance with local custom or preference. Although I have never sold the glycerin preparation, I am well aware that chemists up and down the country have built up a big trade in it among regular users, and I have been surprised that not one retailer among them has taken up his pen publicly to thank Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co. for their plucky defence—not to mention Mr. Rutherford Hill, whose evidence largely helped to confer a lasting benefit on progressive retailers.

Yours, etc.,

R. J. M. (93/1.)

Edinburgh.

### Dispensing Notes.

#### Minor Prescriptions.

A *Candidate* sends us the following paper which he had at the Edinburgh Minor examination last week, the time allowed being three hours:

- 1  
Prepare 2 oz. dilute sulphuric acid.
- 2  
Hamamelin. ... gr. j.  
Ext. belladon. virid. ... gr. ½  
M. Ft. suppos. Mitte tales v.  
Sig.: One as directed.
- 3  
Santonin. ... gr. ij.  
Hydrarg. subchlor. ... gr. ʒ  
Sacch. alb. pulv. ... gr. ij.  
M. Ft. pulv. Mitte tales viij.  
Sig.: The worm-powders. To be taken at night.
- 4  
Hydrarg. ammon. ... ʒj.  
Tr. benz. comp. ... ʒij.  
Adipis lanæ hydr. ad ... ʒvj.  
Paraff. molle flav. ad ... ʒij.  
M. Ft. ung. M.d.u.
- 5  
Magnes. ponderos. ... ʒss.  
Magnes. sulph. ... ʒij.  
Bism. carbonat. ... ʒij.  
Pulveris rhei ... ʒj.  
Aq. menthæ ad ... ʒviij.  
M. Ft. mist.  
Sig.: ʒss. ter in die post cibum sumend.

#### How Should These be Made?

SIR,—Will you be kind enough to insert the following in your next issue? Someone may be able to suggest a way out of the difficulty:

- |                   |     |     |     |         |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Aristol.          | ... | ... | ... | ʒj.     |
| Pulv. opii        | ... | ... | ... | gr. ij. |
| Ext. bellad. vir. | ... | ... | ... | gr. ij. |
| Quin. mur.        | ... | ... | ... | gr. xv. |
| Ol. theobrom.     | ... | ... | ... | q.s.    |

Misce et divide in suppos. vj.

Yours faithfully,

A. LEE.



**Magnesium-tartrate Deposit.**

SIR,—I shall be obliged if you will inform me how to avoid a precipitate in the following prescription:

Magnes. carb.	...	...	...	...	5ss.
Aq. ferv.	...	...	...	...	3iv.
Misce et adde—					
Ac. tartar.	...	...	...	...	5vij.
Syr. limonis	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Ft. haust.					

This is bright and clear when first prepared, but on standing deposits a white crystalline precipitate.

Truly yours,

Valletto.

A. BARTELO.

[Magnesium tartrate is not a very soluble salt. By using citric acid in place of tartaric acid a permanent solution is obtainable.]

**Legal Queries.**

See the "C. & D. Diary, 1905," for much legal information about all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

*Dix* (94/8).—It has been frequently held by county court judges, on evidence submitted to them, that a month's notice is the rule in the retail drug-trade. This applies to you unless your late employer can prove that a week's notice was part of the agreement between you and him. Seeing that the matter is in your solicitor's hands, you had better allow him to settle it.

*Rex* (94/13).—A chemist is not bound to give a copy of a prescription which has been entered in his prescription-book either by himself or by his predecessor. The owner of the prescription (*i.e.*, the patient) has no legal right to demand a copy. It is merely a matter of business or courtesy for the chemist to furnish a copy, and he may charge for it if he desires.

**Miscellaneous Inquiries.**

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion or replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

*Booco* (79/12).—HORTICULTURAL INSECTICIDE POWDER.—You will require to know the use to which the powder is to be put, and what trees are being operated on, before you can fill your customer's request. The commonest used powders are sulphur, hellebore, lime, and plaster of Paris, mixed with Paris green or sulphate of iron.

*Rhei* (89/52).—The addition of a little sugar-candy to each bottle of the rhubarb-wine would improve the sparkling qualities, as a secondary fermentation would be induced.

*C. A. S.* (78/11).—FLUID STENCIL-INK.—This is made by diluting printers' ink with rosin spirit (3 or 4 lb. of ink to a gallon of spirit), or with a glue and gelatin basis as follows:

Treacle	...	...	...	...	1 lb.
Glycerin	...	...	...	...	1 lb.
Scotch glue	...	...	...	...	2 oz.
Water	...	...	...	...	2 pints
Drop black	...	...	...	...	1 lb.

The drop black is replaced by ultramarine blue, Indian red, Brunswick green, or chrome yellow for coloured inks.

*J. H. D.* (65/1).—VERMIFUGE MIXTURE FOR DOGS.—This appears to be an oily solution of santonin, in which form the drug is most active. Santonin is only soluble about 1 in 100 of castor oil, but that solution would be active in teaspoonful doses.

*A. M. S.* (89/52).—THE VERMIN-POWDER, from preliminary tests, seems to consist of arsenic and flour coloured red, but we cannot go further into the matter.

*Argent* (63/50).—RECOVERING SILVER from photographic plates and paper.—The films of plates should be stripped and, with the paper trimmings, burnt to ashes. The ashes are then mixed with one and a half times their weight of dried potassium carbonate, packed in a crucible, and fused at a high temperature. A button of metallic silver collects at the bottom of the crucible. This can be converted into nitrate by fusing to powder and warming with nitric acid.

*J. T. H.* (63/60).—ROUP-PREVENTIVE, half a teaspoonful dissolved in the fowls' drinking-water.—This is cupri sulph. mixed with a small proportion of red aniline dye.

*H. E. C.* (New Zealand) (6/17).—(1) FROZEN-FOAM TOILET-CREAM.—The following is from the new edition of "Pharmaceutical Formulas":

Agar-agar	...	...	...	3 grams
Water	...	...	...	250 c.c.
Stearic acid	...	...	...	15 grams
Sodium carbonate	...	...	...	10 grams
Oil of theobroma	...	...	...	15 grams
Rectified spirit	...	...	...	10 c.c.

Dissolve the agar-agar in 150 c.c. of water and strain. To 100 c.c. of water in a water-bath add the stearic acid and the sodium carbonate; when action ceases add the theobroma and agar-agar. Mix thoroughly by means of an egg-beater; then remove the dish from the water-bath and continue agitating until a uniformly smooth lather, measuring about three times the volume of the contained liquid, results. When nearly cold add the perfumes desired. (2) The BUTTER-PRESERVATIVE is made of—

Boric acid	...	...	...	1 part
Borax	...	...	...	3 parts

Mix together, and after the mixture has become damp, dry and powder.

*Pharmac* (67/58).—We are returning the sample as requested.

*Saponitas* (81/16).—LIQUID SANITARY SOAP as your sample:

Soft soap	...	...	...	4 lb.
Water	...	...	...	4 lb.
Soluble creosote	...	...	...	1 lb.
Soluble oleine	...	...	...	1 lb.

Melt the first three ingredients together, add the oleine, and allow to cool.

*Kappa* (64/14).—BOOT-SOLE FINISH.—This is an old stager which we have received for analysis several times within the last few years. We last gave an analysis in the *C. & D.*, December 16, 1905, p. 954, to which please refer.

*C. L. W.* (89/35).—CUCUMBER EXTRACT OR JUICE.—Washed, unpeeled cucumbers are grated and pressed. The juice is heated, skimmed, and boiled for five minutes, then cooled and filtered. Now add 1 part of rectified spirit to 2 parts of juice, let stand for twelve hours or more, and filter.

*Peter Oleum* (Shanghai) (58/22).—(1) SHIP-CAPTAIN'S MEDICAL GUIDE.—See *C. & D. Diary*, p. 513. A new edition of Leach's book has just been published. Elder's "Ship-surgeon's Handbook" (Baillière, 5s.) is also useful. (2) There are no makers of aniline dyes in China. See *Diary* for dealer's name.

*Toning* (57/67).—TO MAKE GOLD CHLORIDE.—The 9-carat gold chain is not the best source of gold on account of the large proportion of copper present. Reduce the chain to filings and dissolve in a mixture of 4 parts of hydrochloric acid and 1 part of nitric acid. When dissolved, heat to expel excess of acid and boil the residue with water. Next add cold saturated solution of ferrous sulphate acidulated with sulphuric acid, which precipitates the gold as a dark powder, leaving the copper in solution. Wash the precipitate with distilled water till free from chloride, dry, and re-dissolve in aqua regia, evaporating the solution to dryness on a water-bath to obtain crystalline gold chloride.

*C. L.* (55/63).—(1) BLACK-HAT POLISH.—This varnish is made by dissolving 1 oz. of black spirit-stain in a basis made as follows:

Orange shellac	...	...	...	3 lb.
Powdered resin	...	...	...	1 lb.
Benzoin	...	...	...	3 oz.
Spirit	...	...	...	1 gal.

(2) ECZEMA-OINTMENT.—We cannot make much out of this sample, but find resorcin and creosote present, with possibly a little ung. picis, in a basis of soft paraffin. Perhaps this hint will be of help to you in synthesising an ointment to match the sample.

*J. B.* (81/13).—BUTTER-FLAVOUR.—In addition to butyric ether and myristic acid, butyric acid and a trace of coumarin are required, the basis of the liquid being glycerin. We have not a formula, but you would be able after a few experiments to approximate the sample you send.

*Puer* (6/7).—(1) CONCENTRATED DEVELOPER:

Adurol	...	...	...	1 oz.
Sodium sulphite	...	...	...	3 oz.
Potassium carbonate	...	...	...	6 oz.
Water to	...	...	...	20 oz.

Dissolve. For use, dilute with 3 to 5 parts of water.

(2) We will inquire.



*Nemo* (73/80).—POULTRY-PILLS for Leg-weakness.—These require to contain ferric sulph. and a little ext. nucis vomice. Bland's pills are also supplied on a demand for such pills, and appear to answer well.

*E. E. R.* (89/11).—LIQ. VIOLE CONC. (1-7).—This is a tincture of violets made by macerating 1 lb. of bruised violets or pansies with 5 lb. of weak alcohol for five or six days, then straining, pressing, and filtering. The alcohol coagulates the vegetable albumen, and is also an excellent solvent of the colouring-matter of the violets.

*E. G. A.* (South Africa) (43/50).—There is no pill-machine obtainable at the price you mention. You should communicate with makers who advertise in the *C. & D.*, who are sometimes able to supply second-hand machines.

*Homer* (85/49).—PIGEON-CAPSULES for Leg-weakness and Rickets in Pigeons.—These contain dried sulphate of iron protected by being mixed with soft paraffin. There is also a trace of arsenic present.

*J. N. H.* (91/30).—ESSENCE OF BUN-SHICE.—Your formula would be improved as follows:

Ol. pimentæ ...	...	...	...	5iv.
Ol. cassiæ ...	...	...	...	5iss.
Ol. cinnamomi ...	...	...	...	5ss.
Ol. caryophylli ...	...	...	...	5iiss.
Ol. myristicæ ...	...	...	...	5vj.
Ol. macis ...	...	...	...	5vj.
Spt. vini rect.	...	...	...	Oiv.

Another method of making the essence is given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," the powders being percolated with spirit. Some bun-spices contain ginger, which could be added to the above recipe in the form of tr. zingib. fort.

*H. H.* (87/55).—ISPAUGHUL-SEEDS.—These are yielded by *Plantago Ispaghul*, Roxb. (*P. ovata*, Forsk.), which is cultivated at Multan and Lahore as well as in Bengal and Mysore. The seeds are ovate, boat-shaped, concave on one side, and convex on the other; they are about one-tenth of an inch long and nearly half as broad, and of a pinkish-grey colour. Ispaghul-seeds are found in all the Indian bazaars, and are prescribed in dysentery and diarrhoea on account of the abundant mucilage they contain. Some further information will be found in the *C. & D.*, January 28, 1893, p. 114.

*Blister* (65/57).—HORSE-BLISTER.—This is an iodine solution containing from 2 to 2½ oz. to the pint, and is probably liq. iodi fort., B.P.

*Mercury* (21/6).—EXAMINATION-INSPECTION.—The Privy Council has power to send an inspector to be present during the progress of any examination held for the purposes of the Pharmacy Act. It is not compulsory to send an inspector, but, as a matter of fact, a visitor from the Privy Council looks in during each examination and reports to the Privy Council each year. The reports are excellent as arithmetical puzzles, and are chiefly noted for the unreasoning persistence with which for years a compulsory curriculum has been advocated.

*F. H. R.* (75/72). CAMPHORATED-OIL ASSAY.—Two methods are used for estimating the camphor in lin. camph.—the volatilisation process and the polariscope. For the former consult Mr. Lothian's paper (*C. & D.*, April 22, 1905, p. 637, and April 28, 1906, p. 654), and for the polarimetric method Mr. Liverseege's paper in the *C. & D.*, August 31, 1901, p. 390. Mr. Lothian's process is the one which retail pharmacists will find most convenient. It consists in heating 5 grams of camphorated oil on a water-bath for one hour in a flat-bottomed dish, the loss in weight in that time being not less than 1 gram.

*Altior* (75/32).—HAIR-DYEING.—There is no book devoted to this subject, but much information is derivable from "Pharmaceutical Formulas." This we may supplement with some additional information as to the strength of PERMANGANATE HAIR-DYE. To change the colour of straw-coloured hair the following proportions of potassium permanganate are used. To produce light auburn, 4 to 15 grains in an ounce of water; dark auburn, 20 to 70 grains; brown, 60 to 110 grains; dark brown, 150 to 160 grains; black, 200 grains. Wash the hair first with a soda solution, then use the permanganate, and three or four hours afterwards use soap and water. Grey hair is at once made brown by a solution of 100 to 120 grains of permanganate to the ounce, and black by 160 to 300 grains. A weak solution (8 grains to the ounce) applied once a week restores grey hair.

*H. W. S.* (73/57) writes in regard to BATTERY-JELLY used in motor-cycle. The jelly is made by mixing silicate of soda 1 part, sulphuric acid (sp. gr. 1.20) 3 parts, but this formula does not always yield a successful result. Perhaps some reader with experience in the manufacture of this jelly will place his knowledge at the disposal of a fellow-chemist.

*G. R.* (75/40).—ARTIFICIAL MUSK.—The liquid artificial musk is usually made by dissolving the solid musk in 90 to 95 per cent. alcohol in the proportion of 1 in 200. Benzyl benzoate has recently been recommended as a better solvent when the preparation is used in perfumery. The artificial musk formerly obtainable was diluted with antifebrin with the object of bringing it approximately to the strength of natural musk, but pure trinitroisobutylxylene is now an article of commerce. The artificial musk in the strength equivalent to natural musk is cheaper, but by comparing the odours no difficulty will be experienced in detecting that natural musk is superior. It is not possible to answer your question as to the proper quantity of liquid artificial musk to use for lavender-water, the strength of the liquid being unknown. This is essentially a case in which your sense of smell must be the guide, and a comparison be made with your old formula for lavender-water.

*S. P. S.* (75/74).—POWDER FOR CLEANING ARTIFICIAL TEETH AND VULCANITE PLATES.—The feature about a powder exclusively used for artificial teeth is that it contains a fixed alkali, but such a powder should not be used in the mouth. A formula which quickly cleans off deposits on dentures is—

Precipitated chalk ...	...	...	...	3ij.
Powdered soap ...	...	...	...	3ss.
Sodium hydrate ...	...	...	...	5ij.
Orris-root ...	...	...	...	3j.

*C. H. T.* (74/70).—Lessons in chiropody do not seem to be readily obtainable, but perhaps an advertisement in the *C. & D.* Supplement would place you in touch with someone willing to give instruction in the art.

*Senex* (64/28).—PIERRE'S EAU DENTIFRICE.—The following is an imitation of this liquid dentifrice:

Star-anise ...	...	...	...	3vj.
Cochineal ...	...	...	...	3ss.
Rectified spirit ...	...	...	...	Oiss.

Make a tincture by maceration and add—

Oil of anise ...	...	...	...	3iss.
Oil of peppermint ...	...	...	...	3ss.
Heliotropin ...	...	...	...	gr. v.

Keep in a cool place for several weeks and filter.

BENEDICTINE ELIXIR DENTIFRICE.—A preparation resembling the above is obtained from this recipe:

Oil of peppermint (Mitcham) ...	30
Oil of anise ...	5
Oil of calamus ...	½
Carmin solution ...	a sufficiency
Alcohol (96-per-cent.) ...	1,000

## Recent Wills.

DOWSON.—Mr. Joseph Dowson, chemist, Colne, Lancs. formerly of Redcar, who died on May 9 last, left estate of the gross value of 1,732*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, with net personalty sworn at 1,226*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

GRIFFITH.—By his will Mr. Richard William Smith Griffith, of Lyndhurst, Hants, J.P., chemist and druggist, inventor of the "Schultze Smokeless Gunpowder," and Director of the Schultze Gunpowder Co., Ltd., who died on March 28 last, left estate valued at 12,363*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* gross, including personalty of the net value of 8,066*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* His wife is the principal beneficiary.

MACADAM.—Mr. Charles Thomas Macadam, Bournemouth, a director of Odams Manure & Chemical Co., Ltd., who died on April 2, left estate of the gross value of 17,267*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, of which the net personalty has been sworn at 17,189*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

MACNAUGHT.—The late Mr. Archibald Macnaught, chemist and druggist, of the firm of Messrs. Macnaught Bros., West Blackhall Street, Greenock, left personal estate of the gross value of 36,116*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, of which the personal estate in the United Kingdom amounts to 34,030*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* Probate of his holograph deed of trust, disposition, and settlement, dated December 20, 1902, has been granted to his son, Mr. Archibald Hamilton Macnaught, chemist, Greenock, his brother, Mr. D. C. Macnaught, warehouseman, Coatbridge, Mr. Peter D. Hendry, shipowner, Glasgow, and Mr. Thomas Thomson, banker, Greenock.

MORTON.—Mr. Jamieson Morton, Ramsbottom, Lancs. pharmaceutical chemist, who died on March 15, left estate of the gross value of 5,126*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, of which the net personalty has been sworn at 4,282*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* To his wife he left his household and personal effects absolutely, and a life interest in his estate, which on her decease he left to his children in equal shares, the share of his son, Jamieson Lamont Morton, chemist and druggist, being retained upon trust for his benefit for life, with remainder to his issue.



**DISENGAGED** until August 18; reliable Locum: City, West-end, Stores, and Hospital experience; best references. "Chem., 11 St. Mark's Square, Regent's Park.

**30/-**.—Drug stores; unqualified; Counterman; working district: good experience and references; disengaged. "Salol," 25 Bedford Road, Ealing, W.O.

**YOUNG** gentleman would manage for few hours daily; very highest references; good business ability; disengaged shortly; student. "Antipyrine," 99 De Beauvoir Road, Dalston, N.

**LOCUM**, or Manager; Wholesale or Retail; 19 years' experience; good references; thorough all-round knowledge of trade, also Photography. "Statim," 37 London Road, Twickenham.

**MANAGER** or Assistant; married; unqualified; 32; good all-round experience; Prescribing a speciality; can introduce new proprietaries. "Disengaged" (77/17), Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT**: unqualified; 8 years' experience, good-class Dispensing and Photographic business; references; Manchester district preferred. P. Gately, c/o Edwards, Chemist, Fallowfield.

**BRANCH** Manager or Managing Assistant; good all-round; thoroughly experienced; Birmingham or Midlands preferred; married; age 38. "Fairley," 167 Mary Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.

**BRANCH** Manager or Locum; disengaged; married; good references; Minor qualification; terms moderate; recommended by Mr. W. G. Powell, 36 Marina. "H. P.," 36 Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

**HANDYMAN**: 22; general Assistant; 7 years' Retail experience, stock proprietaries, packing, drugs; could work up country district, introduce small wholesale, &c. 77/5, Office of this Paper.

**MANAGER** or Senior; qualified; 31; good all-round experience; first-class references; married; disengaged about August 15; London or provincial. M. W. Nuttall, 36 High Street, Wimbledon.

**BRANCH** Manager, Assistant, or Dispenser; 12 years' varied experience; must be in or near Nottingham; permanency desired; disengaged early in August. "Oinchona" (77/24), Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT** or Branch Manager; Mixed trade; Extracting, Prescribing, and Photography; disengaged; married; aged 35; Liverpool or Manchester preferred. "Rhui," c/o G. H. Horne, Chemist, Peel, Isle of Man.

**WANTED**, situation with Agricultural Chemist; good experience in all branches; 3 years travelling with own veterinary specialities, but wishes to again get back into the Retail; permanency; aged 32; single. 76/34, Office of this Paper.

**CERTIFICATED** Lady Dispenser, 1 year's experience, would help Dispenser (for 6 months for no salary) who is about to leave a Hospital or Infirmary, if she could take her place on leaving. "E. M.," 8 Aden Terrace, Stoke Newington, London, N.

**CHEMIST'S** Son; 16½; well educated (Medical Prelim); slight knowledge of Retail; able assist at counter, stock, &c., desires permanent situation (preferably seaside); under principal only; no premium; services for comfortable home. "Bancroft" (80/35), Office of this Paper.

**ASSISTANT**: Continent preferred; October; good experience; London, Country, France, Switzerland; moderate French, German, little Italian; good all-round knowledge international Pharmacy; successful managership large international pharmacy. "Manager," Pharmacies Internationales, St. Moritz.

**BRANCH** Manager or Senior; 33; tall; unqualified; Prescriber, Extractor; hospital experience; several years' business experience as manager, &c; neglected businesses speciality; married, no family; considered good Counterman; excellent references, guarantee if required; any district; disengaged; large Veterinary experience. 77/29, Office of this Paper.

## WHOLESALE.

**FOREMAN** or any position of trust; first-class references. "R.," 202 Balaam Street, Plaistow.

**TRAVELLER**, with sound connection, desires to represent a first-class house. 80/304, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** seeks position as Assistant Analyst, in Wholesale firm; first-rate credentials. 76/19, Office of this Paper.

**EXPERIENCED** Traveller is open to represent additional house of repute; specialities preferred. 76/8, Office of this Paper.

**WETS**, Dries, Despatching, or other capacity; married; experienced; disengaged. "W.," 132 Gibson Gardens, Stoke Newington, N.

**REPRESENTATIVE** requires good Side-line or Speciality; possesses splendid connection. "Progression" (80/34), Office of this Paper.

**ADVERTISER** (19) seeks situation in London Wholesale warehouse; 6½ years' Retail City experience. 74/38, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Chemist; energetic, up-to-date; capable Laboratory manager or assistant; all-round experience. 80/28, Office of this Paper.

**ADVERTISER** wishes to recommend smart young fellow, aged 21 years, for situation in wholesale Drug-house. Kemp, 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

**WHOLESALE** or Part-time Retail; good worker and experienced; 22; tall; studying for Minor. Apply, "B.," c/o Mountlaurds, Upper Bridge Road, Redhill.

**REPRESENTATIVE**, with good connection in the Midlands and the North of England, requires re-engagement; Sundries or Specials. 76/27, Office of this Paper.

**WORKS** Chemist; 32; 15 years manufacturing Chemicals, Drugs, Essences, Specialities for Home and Export; 10 years in charge. "Chemist," 18 Smithfield Street, Birmingham.

**A SMART** Representative (not disengaged), conversant all branches Wholesale and Retail trade home and abroad, tall, good appearance, desires permanency. 76/22, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER**; Drug or Sundries; splendid connection in Yorkshire and Eastern counties; expenses and salary or commission; excellent references. "H.," 37 London Road, Twickenham.

**GENTLEMAN** doing with Wholesale and Manufacturing Chemists in London district desires to Represent another good house; salary or commission and expenses. 81/11, Office of this Paper.

**WHOLESALE** Drug.—Assistant, disengaged through liquidation, wishes for place at Dry Counter as charge-hand or otherwise; 12 years' experience; references. 65/30, Office of this Paper.

**GENTLEMAN**, with knowledge of French, German, Russian, and little Italian languages, requires position in Wholesale Drug house; 18 years' experience; excellent references. 76/20, Office of this Paper.

**YOUNG** man (smart) desires re-engagement as Laboratory Assistant or Steward; 10 years' experience; excellent references; sound knowledge of Chemistry. Address, "Assistant," 16 Brynmaer Road, London, S.W.

**GENTLEMAN**, 20 years' connection in large towns, is open to treat with an up-to-date Drug and Packet-goods house; remuneration can be arranged, but not commission only; highest references. 80/7, Office of this Paper.

**PROVINCIAL** Wholesale.—Advertiser desires position as Warehouseman; excellent and varied experience; active, energetic, and reliable; of good address; used to control; part travel if required; excellent references. 95/55, Office of this Paper.

**ADVERTISER**, for many years connected with the Essential Oil, Perfumery, and Essence trades, desires appointment with first class firm; indoors preferred; London or provinces; moderate salary; knowledge of German and French. 79/33, Office of this Paper.

**REQUIRED** by Advertiser calling upon Wholesale and Retail Chemists, an extra good Commission or Representation on expenses only; ground covered Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Berks, Bucks, Herts, Hunts, Essex, Cambs, Beds, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk. Address, "Returns" (74/2), Office of this Paper.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.*

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHEMISTS** about opening new Premises.—We have positively the largest and finest Stock of Second-hand Fittings for sale at Unheard-of Prices; drawings and full particulars on application; inspection invited; shops fitted completely. Ruddock & Co., Shop-fitters, 262 Old Street, London.

**MADAM & TUCKNISS**, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

**SHARES FOR SALE** (free of commission, subject).—20 Apollinaris Ordinary, £6 18s. 9d. c.d.; 100 Penger's Ordinary, 26s. 3d.; 200 Bovril Ordinary, 22s. 4½d. c.d.; 60 Camwal Ordinary, 5s. 9d.; 5 Evans Lecher Preference, £5 8s. 6d.; 100 Lipton Ordinary, 20s. 9d.; 90 International Sponge Preference, 17s. 3d., x.d.; 40 Vinolia Preference, 89s.; 150 A. J. White Preference, 8s. 9d. x.d.; 100 Pears Soap Ordinary, 32s. 3d.

**WANTED** (subject).—100 Camwal Preference, 12s. 6d.; £200 Idris Debentures, £83 per cent.; 100 A Preference, 21s.; 20 Bleasdale, 81s. 6d.; 100 Lipton Ordinary, 19s. 9d.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London and County. Established 1898.



## MISCELLANEOUS—cont.

**SHOP-FIXTURES** (Secondhand).—6 ft. dispensing-screen, £6 10s.; 12 ft. case-fronted serving counter, £8; 12 ft. drug-fitting, drawers, glass labels, knobs, lockers, shelves, cornice, &c., £12; counter drawers, label spaces, till and paper drawers, 4 ft., £2 10s.; desk and perfume-case, £2 10s.; shelves for window with standard bars and brackets complete; 6 ft. wall-case, £9; 12 ft. counter, £4 4s. **TREBLE & CO.**, Complete Shop Fitters, Rectory Works, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, N.E.

## Bernard Slack says:

The following testimonial came to hand July 9, 11 a.m. "I am very pleased with your system. Last month was £20 more than the corresponding month last year, and this month promises better still so far (£100 if not true and unsolicited)." Modest fee, &c. Address—

**96 HILL TOP, WEST BROMWICH.**

**SHOP-FITTINGS**.—12 ft. mahogany and plate-glass serving-counter, £9 10s.; 12 ft. high-class drug-fitting, solid mahogany-fronted drawers, bevelled glass labels and knobs, lockers, cornice shelving and pilasters, £12 10s.; 6 ft. wall show-case, solid mahogany pilasters, cornice, and adjustable shelves, £9 10s.; counter-drawers, with label spaces and paper drawers, 4 ft. long, 50s.; large quantities of dispensing-screens, perfumery-cases, centre cases, &c.; lowest prices.

**PHILIP JOSEPHS & SON, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.**

**ONLY** a few gross left.—A real good bargain of ivory tooth combs for chemists; sold already 139½ gross in ¼ and 1 gross lots with satisfaction; don't miss this chance; a manufacturer's bankrupt stock of real elephant's tusk ivory tooth combs, guaranteed genuine grained ivory, 2½ in. by 1½ in., all perfect, sell well at 1s. each, usual price about 8s. per doz., my price 2s. per doz., 2 doz., 3s. 6d., 3 doz., 5s., 6 doz., 9s. 6d., 18s. per gross; you can have sample doz. sent post free on receipt of P.O., cheque, or stamps for 2s. **J. Ginsberg, Importer of Rubber Sundries, 105 Stoke Newington Road, London, N. Established 1885.**

## STIRLING'S AIDS TO PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS.

All post free throughout the world. Prices net, cash with order.

**Pharmaceut. Latin & Prescription Reading.** With Key. 1s. 6d.  
**Præscripta Autographa.** With Key. 2s. 6d.  
**Materia Medica Synopsis, B.P., 1898.** Pocket Edit. 1s. 9d.  
**Synop. Tables of B.P. Strengths, Doses, Sp. Grs., &c., 1s. 6d.**  
**Notes on Dispensing.** Pocket Edition, interleaved. 1s. 6d.  
**Synopsis of B.P. Chemical Reactions, with Equations. 1s.**  
**Vest-Pocket Dose Book.** Handy for quick reference. 6d.

**JOHN GOWER, Publisher, WATERLOO, LIVERPOOL.**

**SHOP-FITTINGS. SECOND-HAND FIXTURES.**—Chemists requiring additional fittings or opening new premises would find it to their advantage to write us for particulars and photographs; we have a large assortment of second-hand fittings at rock-bottom prices. **WALTER KNOWLES & CO., 83 VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL.**

**WINDOW Displays.**—Chemists' (and allied trades) windows artistically and expeditiously dressed by an experienced dresser: town and country; terms moderate. Apply, **W. Rumens, 38 Valetta Road, Acton, W.**

**GREAT BARGAINS** in Secondhand Shop-fittings.—The Fittings of a Shop, including range of drawers, with glass labels, £30; 12 ft. range of pine drawers, with gold labels and glass knobs, £6; 1 Canary-wood wall-case, 5 ft. x 9 ft., £6; 1 ditto, 3 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft., £4; 1 8-ft. nest of 20 counter drawers, 50s.; 144 stoppered bottles, gold labelled, sufficient for a shop, £5 15s.; 11 doz. recess-label rounds, job line, £8 15s.; 1 set of 3 3 ft. plate-glass shelves, standard bars and brackets, 35s.; 1 6 ft. mirror-centre dispensing-screen, £4 15s. **R. TOMLINSON & SONS, Headquarters for Secondhand Fittings, BOND STREET, BIRMINGHAM.**

**SYPHONS.**—Chemists owning Syphons can get them filled with Pure Prize Medal Table Waters and Beverages (recommended by the "Lancet") at 1s. 2d. per dozen; cleaning, collecting, and delivery free; all goods also supplied in corked bottles at lowest prices; Specialities: Dry Ginger Ale and Lime Juice Champagne; Ginger Beer on draught.

**CLAYTON BROS., Rutland St., Pimlico, S.W., and Branches.**  
Established 1838.

**SHOP-FITTINGS.**—Shop soiled and secondhand goods at low prices to clear; 6 ft. screen, £4 10s.; desk and perfume case, 45s.; large stock of fittings on hand ready for immediate despatch. **AYRTON-GRAHAM, LTD., 57 Parr Street, Liverpool.**

## APPRENTICESHIPS.

**LONDON, S.W.**—Required, a well educated youth, as Apprentice, in a good-class Retail and Dispensing business; every facility will be given for learning all branches of business, including Dental work; moderate premium; outdoors; time for study; half-day holiday weekly. Address, "Rex" (78/3), Office of this Paper.

## Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Wednesday, July 18.

**Proprietary Articles Trade Association,** Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, London, E.C., at 3 p.m. Annual meeting.  
**Chemists' Defence Association,** Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, London, E.C., after the P.A.T.A. meeting. Annual meeting. Business: (1) To receive the annual report and statement of accounts, and to elect directors and auditors for the ensuing year; (2) to consider amendment of Rule 9 by inserting the word "physical" between the words "for" and "injury"; (3) a paper will be read by Mr. C. H. Kirby (Neve, Beck & Kirby, Solicitors to the Association), on "The Past Year's Work of the Association."  
**Newcastle-on-Tyne and Sunderland Chemists' Associations.** Joint annual picnic at Brancepeth Park and grounds, the seat of Lord Boyne. Tea and refreshments will be served in the grounds. Trains leave Newcastle at 1.40 p.m. and Sunderland at 1.26 p.m. Tickets (for tea, etc., 2s. 9d.; and railway fare from Newcastle, 2s. 1d.) from either of the Secretaries, Mr. A. W. Golightly, 1 Manila Street, Sunderland, or Mr. W. Pescod, 60 Osborne Avenue, Newcastle.

## The Week's Poisonings.

**THIRTEEN** deaths from poisoning have been reported during the week, three being misadventures. John Roe, a boy of six, drank a quantity of creosote and died in Ancoats Hospital. At South Cave, Yorks, Albert Edward Thornham, the young son of a farmer, took some corrosive sublimate his uncle had purchased from a local veterinary surgeon for killing maggots on sheep. The boy died in great agony. The third misadventure occurred at Lee, where hydrochloric acid was swallowed by George Smith (62) in mistake for whisky. There were two suicides with hydrochloric acid; at Lambeth it was taken by Henry Wood (24), labourer, and at Sydenham it was swallowed by Robert C. Jewell (37), a Sydenham boot-repairer. Another unscheduled poison—liquid ammonia—was taken by Annie Harrington (20), of Manchester. Laudanum was taken with fatal effect by Florence Cameron (24), of Brookhill, and by John Hitchcock, a Nottingham tailor. Samuel John Stratton (71) swallowed a fatal quantity of carbolic acid at Camberwell. Charles Henry Nevill (41), of South Norwood, poisoned himself with potassium cyanide. Oxalic acid was taken by George Clarke (47), a French polisher at Lewisham, and by George Buttifant (54), a City wine-merchant. A Deptford tailor, named Arthur Haine, committed suicide at Dartford by taking chlorodyne. By a coincidence two women living only a few doors from each other in the same street at Grimsby attempted suicide on the same night by taking disinfectant supplied by the Corporation.

**A HUNDRED AND THIRTY YEARS AGO** two French doctors—Le Febure de St. Ildephont and L. A. de Cazan—published a little work entitled "The State of Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy in Europe." It may be interesting for present-day readers to "see ourselves as others saw us" in 1776. These authors said:

It is only since the institution of learned societies that England possesses pharmacists really recommendable by their knowledge and their publications. Edinburgh, Dublin, London, Oxford, and Glasgow have colleges of pharmacists where botany is studied with singular success; that of London especially yearly enriches its garden with twelve new plants, of which it gives the description to the Royal Society. Several pharmacists have distinguished themselves in the British Isles by their chemical knowledge, but it cannot be denied that pharmacy, in the strict sense of the word, suffers from the freedom with which everyone in this country makes medicaments as he pleases and proposes them as secret remedies. It is not by secrets that a so important art will be improved. Yet the London Pharmacopoeia will always be looked upon as a model in its way. The translation which has just been made into French and the luminous commentaries which accompany it are above all praise; it is the first of the most curious and precise researches, worthy of the *savant* to whom we owe it, and whose modesty will not permit us even to name him. The nameless paragon of modesty who published in French the "Pharmacopée du Collège Royal de Médecins de Londres" was Dr. Poulletier de la Salle.



## FEDERATION OF LOCAL PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

THE twelfth annual meeting will be held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on Friday, July 27, at 10 A.M., when the Executive Committee will submit their

### ANNUAL REPORT.

This is an exceptionally lengthy document, and records the work of the Executive Committee during the past year. A new feature is the attention to legal matters—e.g., a certain proprietary wine contains a scheduled poisonous alkaloid, and as it was not generally treated as being subject to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, the attention of the Law Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society was called to the matter, and also to the custom of unqualified makers of veterinary medicines selling poisonous proprietary preparations at local shows and fairs. An inquiry about co-operation trading in Plymouth led to nothing. The constituent Associations were asked to discuss the representation of pharmacy in Parliament; twenty-eight did so, seventeen approve the principle, and eleven either disapprove or consider pharmacy sufficiently represented at present. Two Associations have made collections among their members in order to start a Parliamentary fund. Reference is made to the General Election and what was done in connection with it, and the committee cannot speak too highly of the services rendered to chemists and druggists by Mr. Idris and Mr. Winfrey since their return. They sympathise with Mr. Idris in the sad accident which has befallen him. Members of the Executive have attended meetings in their different districts, and the Secretary (Mr. H. Wippell Gadd) has visited and addressed Associations in Bath, Gloucester, Cardiff, London, and East Sussex. There were forty-three affiliated Associations at the beginning of the year; eight others have now joined, and three have withdrawn (one because the Association is dormant). The work of the Federation is now such that the Secretary has sent out over six hundred communications during the year. The committee once more emphatically state that their work is not antagonistic to that of the Pharmaceutical Society. "The Federation needs a central office and a paid Secretary, but its income is quite inadequate to provide such luxuries. Possibly, however, by amalgamation these could be secured, and there is no doubt that a multiplication of organisations is much to be deprecated." Finally the committee refer to the heavy loss sustained by the death of the former Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. Watson-Will, who during the last few years of his life had spent a great deal of time in promoting good feeling among local associations, and express sympathy with Mr. Feaver Clarke in his recent bereavement.

### THE AGENDA FOR JULY 27.

(1) Minutes of last annual meeting; (2) annual report; (3) financial statement; (4) Parliamentary representation fund; (5) the future policy and organisation of the Federation; (6) resolution submitted by the Cheltenham and District Association—

That the Federation arrange a system of interchange of membership whereby a member of any affiliated association changing his residence, and going to another town where there is an affiliated Association, may be entitled to membership of such Association until the expiration of the financial year.

(7) Town Tenants' League; (8) election of Executive Committee; and (9) election of auditors.

## College Notes.

**METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.**—It will be observed from an advertisement in this issue that Mrs. Watson-Will has disposed of the lease of the College premises, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E., and her interest in the College, to Mr. C. Edward Sage, F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, of the Central School of Pharmacy. The transfer is of exceptional interest in view of the fact that Mr. Sage is a man whose qualifications as a pharmacist and teacher predicate that he will continue and enhance the high reputation for thoroughness and success which the Metropolitan College attained under the aegis of its founder, the late Mr. W. Watson-Will. Mr. Sage retains the services of Mr. David J. Williams, F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, lecturer, and demonstrator; Mr. Charles Bruninger, pharmaceutical chemist, demonstrator; and Mr. W. S. Carver, Secretary of the College from its foundation. We understand that the late Mr. Watson-Will's name will continue to be associated with the College. Some developments may be expected, for the premises give ample scope, and as Mr. Sage is keen on the value of bacteriology and photography to pharmacists, he is arranging to equip a bacteriology department, and to

start photography classes. The classes at the Central School of Pharmacy will be amalgamated with those at the Metropolitan College, and the Thursday evening "Major" lectures will be continued, as well as all the existing arrangements of the Metropolitan College. In conjunction with his brother-in-law, Mr. H. J. Wheeler, F.R.H.S., Mr. Sage has made a study of agricultural analysis, and from Mr. Wheeler's seed-trial grounds most of the botanical material required for teaching is obtained. Mr. Samson Feldbaum (a Vienna graduate in chemical engineering), who assists Mr. Sage in his practice, will teach French, German, Russian, and Polish students practical chemistry. Mr. Sage took over the Metropolitan College on Monday, July 9, and is now arranging for the usual revision course, which begins next month. Some notes about his career, and his portrait, are given elsewhere in this issue.

## July Pharmaceutical Examinations.

WE have received from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain the following list of persons who were granted certificates at the recent examinations held in Edinburgh:

### Major.

Martin, Robert Hamilton, Edinburgh  
Steven, George, Edinburgh

### Minor.

Anderson, Jas. M. M., Forres	McRae, Ninian F., Linlithgow
Beattie, James, Thornhill	Maddison, George E., Chester-le-
Beveridge, Alexander, Kinross	Street
Birkett, Robert, Ladybank	Martin, Harry, Blackburn
Blair, William John, Greenock	Metcalfe, R. S., Sunderland
Brand, Arthur, Wallsend	Murray, T. McRobb, Aberdeen
Brown, Thomas McE., Moniaive	Ness, James Fraser, Kirkcaldy
Burns, William, Dregghorn	Nisbet, Peter, Eyemouth
Carson, James, Edinburgh	Richmond, Archibald, Bellshill
Crichton, Robert P., Crieff	Shaw, William, Lanark
Cutajar, Charles, Gozo, Malta	Shewell, Albert B., Redcar
Duncan, Charles, Glasgow	Stephenson, William, Stockton
Farmer, David F., Kirkcaldy	Stewart, J. R., Castle Douglas
Fern, Henry A., Macclesfield	Thomson, George, Keith
Findlay, James, Strathspey	Walker, David, Perth
Fisher, James, Port Glasgow	Wardrop, Peter, Leith
Gray, George, Elgin	Welsh, Thomas, Kirkliston
Gray, James O. W., Aberdeen	Welton, Ernest, Attleborough
Halden, Francis, Glasgow	White, Anthony T., Edinburgh
Harold, George, Macduff	Whyte, Charles L., Dunfermline
Leeming, Alfred John, Durham	Williams, Gomer, Gowerton.

**FIRE BROKE OUT** on Thursday afternoon at the Lawes' Chemical-works, West Ferry Road, Millwall Docks.

**OUR CONUDRUM COLUMN.**—We have no room this week for the verses received describing the pod-off-a-line sketch by Mr. Reynolds in our last issue. We hope to print a selection next week.

**ASSIGNMENT OF A BUSINESS TO A SON.**—On Thursday, July 14, at the Whitechapel County Court, Judge Bacon heard an interpleader action, in which Samuel Brandon Bravo, described as a chemist and box manufacturer, 33 White Horse Lane, Stepney, E., claimed certain "goods, chattels, and effects" which had been seized by the officers of the Court in satisfaction of a judgment given by his Honour on May 19, 1906, in favour of Mrs. Louisa Brandon Bravo, 9 Leonfield Road, N., against her husband, Mr. Isaac Brandon Bravo, who, until March last, had conducted the chemist's and other business at White Horse Lane. Mr. George Vandamm, solicitor, appeared for the claimant and Mr. Ernest Simonds for the respondent. Mr. Vandamm produced a deed of assignment, dated March 30, 1906, which Isaac Bravo had executed in favour of his son Samuel. In reply to his Honour, Mr. Simonds explained that Mrs. Bravo is the claimant's step-mother, and that the judgment she had obtained against Mr. Isaac Bravo was for alimony. He submitted that the deed of assignment was fraudulent. Judge Bacon: Under what statute, that of Elizabeth? Remember, if you call Isaac Bravo you will make him your witness, and cannot cross-examine him. Mr. Vandamm: Oh, I intend calling him if my friend suggests any fraud in this matter. Judge Bacon: The deed of assignment is antedated to the judgment. Mr. Simonds: It is, your Honour, but not before the proceedings were commenced by my client. Mr. Isaac Bravo having given evidence to the effect that he sold the business to his son, and answered questions put to him by the Judge, his Honour held that the deed of assignment was good, but that the respondent was entitled to the value of any articles of furniture in the house which were not mentioned in the deed among the goods and chattels.



# Exchange Column—Bargains.

## TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.  
No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

## FOR DISPOSAL.

### BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Thompson's "Tables," 3s. 6d. "S. S.," 436 High Road, Streatham, S.W.

### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

For sale, 2 25-oz. tins cocaine hydroch., 11s. 6d. per oz., single ounce, 11s. 9d. 78/19, Office of this Paper.

### FORMULÆ.

100 practical recipes, including good saleable summer lines; thoroughly practical and reliable; 2s. 6d. post free. LEE, Chemist, Teddington, Middlesex.

### OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

Cinematograph films, for sale or exchange. J. GLOVER, Chemist, St. Helens.

What offers? 2 21s., 1 25s., Kodak Browale outfits. 75/39, Office of this Paper.

21s. or offer, 42s. "Klito" hand camera (1905),  $\frac{1}{2}$  plate, with canvas carrying case; good condition. BURNETT, Central Pharmacy, Tiverton, Devon.

Student's microscope, in mahogany lock-up case, first-class condition, also 4 doz. botanical slides, £2 10s. SMITH, Chemist, Sneinton Road, Nottingham.

About 4 doz. gold-filled frames; also show-case; very cheap. 80/40, Office of this Paper.

Old-fashioned stand camera, by Meacher, 7 x 5 R.R. lens, 1 double-dark slide (new), with carrier; what offers? PATRICK, 27 Rock Terrace, Newton Abbot.

### PROPRIETARY ARTICLES

12 4s. 6d. ferroleum; 20 2s. 9d. ferroleum; will accept best offer. CRANKSHAW'S, LTD., Accrington.

12 1s. 6d. Cheltine Co.'s Maltose food, 8s.; 14 1-lb. Cheltine Co.'s malted and cooked food, 3s. 6d.; 48 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Daisy, 8s. doz.; 6 2s. 9d. Hood's sarsaparilla, 22s. doz.; 3 4s. 6d. do, 33s. doz., all good condition. THURSFIELD, Chemist, Kettering.

Overstocked.—Kapurine, 1 doz. 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 8s.; Konvo, 7 1s. (soiled), 3s. 6d.; Henry's Nervine, 6 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4s.; Horsey's tooth-brushes, 3 1s., 1s. 6d.; ditto, refills, 5 1s., 2s. 6d.; Frampton's pills, 4 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2s. (soiled); post free. PRICE & Co., Blackheath, Birmingham.

Three doz. Morton's pills (1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), 7/-; 3 doz. Stearn's pumiline ess. (1/6), 9/-; 1 doz. Stearn's extract (1/), 6/-; 6 thermogene (1/), 7d.; 4 antiphogostin (2/3), 1/-; 5 Eade's (2/9), 1/6; 1 doz. Bovinine (2/9), 1/6; Fennings', 3 doz. (2/9) 1/6, 1 doz. (1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; adult 2/9, whoop, cough, 1/6, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. each (2/9) 1/3, (1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) 7d.; stomach strengtheners, 6 1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$  Dean's powders, 7d. ANDERSON, Chemist, Wrekenton.

### SHARES.

Shares for Sale.—See p. 61.

Offers wanted for 20 Evans Lischer & Webb's shares. "RADIUM" (75/34), Office of this Paper.

### SHOP FITTINGS.

One 13-inch mortar and 2 pestles; what offers? ACME, 13 Red Lion Square, W.C.

Idris soda fountain, side-fitting; dispensing screen; cartboys BOLSHAW, Hastings.

## SHOP FITTINGS—continued.

Shop-rounds, drawers, lockers, specie-jars, suitable for beginner. Offers, "CHEMIST," 61 Osterley Park View Road, Hanwell.

3-doored plate-glass front, mirror-lined, mahogany wall-case, with drawers underneath, 9 feet long and 8 feet high. W. FISHER, 75 Leith Street, Edinburgh.

Two show jars (specie), 24 in. without cover, on 2 mahogany stands, enamelled glass covers, fair condition; best offer accepted. PRICE & Co., Blackheath, Birmingham.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Six and 8 oz. bottles, secondhand, for sale, or exchange for jam-jars. ALLEN, Biggleswade.

Soda-fountain, new, unused, for sale below cost. Particulars from 75/13, Office of this Paper.

Set plated forceps, elevators, &c., mahogany case, £3. LITTLER, Chemist, Chesterton, Staffs.

Window-slips, 31 x 11, "Photographic Requisites," 4 sorts; red ink 4d. each, 4 for 1s., post free. BELLAMY, Chemist, Barnsley.

Overstocked.—Earthenware slipper bed-pan; 4 each size 1, 2, and 3, 21s. the lot; cash with order. R. WIDDOWSON, Chemist, Arkwright Street, Nottingham.

Maw's 6 feet x 3 feet water-bed, with central funnel; complete with boards and canvas carrier; excellent condition; what offers? SAYERS, Chemist, Lewisham.

12 1s. 6d. and 24 1s. boxes Oowana soap; 6 roller ditto; 3 gross 2 x  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., 4 gross 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. Jahucke's tins; all new goods; offers wanted. EASTMAN, Forest Lane, Stratford.

24 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2 2s. 9d. Eczoline ointment, 12 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Eczoline tablets, 9 boxes soap, 24 Sand's liver-seeds; 3 large specie jars; what offers? PILLING, LTD., 192 Hyde Road, Manchester.

Syphons.—About 100, with plain 30 oz. vases, heads only stamped; also 300 with engraved vases; what offers for whole or part? Sample carriage paid on receipt of 1s. KIRKUP, Chemist, Newcastle.

About 2,000 odd composition pin-teeth for sale, £3 per 1,000; also odd diastoric molars and bicusps, 35s. per 1,000. W. EDWARDS & Co., 19 and 20 Railway Approach, London Bridge.

One gross Kobayashi's Japanese dentifrice, offers wanted; about 8 doz. Brodwick's 6d. ale and stout tabs., what offers? a 5-cwt. cask of red lead on hand, will take 22s. per cwt. to clear. J. PORTER & SON, Coalville, Leicestershire.

Half cwt. insect-powder, English, £7 5s.; 300 3d. Mather's fly-papers, (1s. doz. packets); 4 1-oz. urotropine, 1s. 6d. oz.; 6 lb. rouge, 1s. 3d. lb.; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. codein. phosph., 5s. oz.; 1 lb. Tonquin beans, 3s. 6d.; 4 lysoform (pints), 2s. 6d.; 28 lb. cupriacetat pulv., 6d. lb.; 1 lb. p. hyoscyam., 3s. 6d. ANDERSON, Chemist, Wrekenton.

## WANTED.

The Chemist and Druggist, January 23, 1899. Price to 75/207, Office of this Paper.

Weighing-machine, Allen & Hanburys', or similar make; lowest price. 72/31, Office of this Paper.

White's "Pharmacopelia," Sargeant's "Chemistry, Organic," Stirling's "Botany." FARRADAY, Market Street, Tottington, Bury.

Estimates wanted immediately for completely fitting, with best material, interior of newly built shop in Waterford as Pharmacy; 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet; also 11 x 4 feet for window-enclosure; height, floor to ceiling, 11 feet; shop-doors, floors, and porch complete; also wanted glass-covered fascia board, chemist's lamp, and window-tablets. Address 75/27, Office of this Paper.